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USAID SUSTAINABLE FORESTS AND COASTS
IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS BY CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY

FY13 SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

APRIL 2013 – SEPTEMBER 2013

USAID SUSTAINABLE FORESTS AND COASTS

October 15, 2013

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Acronyms

BPCHC	Bosque Protector Chongón Colonche (Chongon Colonche Protected Forest)
CCAM	Caja Campesina Agro-ecológica Muisne
ECAs	Escuelas de campo (Agricultural Field Schools)
FECCHC	Federación de Centros Cháchis de Ecuador (Ecuadorian Federation of Cháchi Communitites)
FY	Fiscal Year
FRA	Fichas de Revisión Ambiental (Environmental Review Worksheet)
INP	Instituto Nacional de Pesca (National Institute of Fisheries)
MAE	Ministerio de Ambiente (Ministry of Environment)
MAGAP	Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Acuacultura y Pesca (Ministry of Agricultural, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries)
PIR	Project Intermediate Results
PNM	Parque Nacional Machalilla (Machalilla National Park)
POAM	Plan de Ordenamiento Ambiental (Environmental Land Use Plans)
RE	Reserva Ecológica (Ecological Reserve)
RM	Reserva Marina (Marine Reserve)
RPF	Reserva de Producción Faunística (Wildlife Production Reserve)
SIGA	Sistema de Información de Gestión Ambiental (Environmental Management and Information System)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present Semi-Annual Progress Report summarizes implementation of the FY13 annual work plan and how the project met or exceeded its FY13 targets established in the updated Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) approved on August 9, 2013. This report complements the weekly bullets and monthly newsletters that are submitted to the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) as well as information presented in the regular planning and coordination meetings that the COR participates in. Key to the project's ability to complete the FY13 work plan activities and meet its goals is the MAE's ownership of project technical assistance, which is also an integral part of its internal work plans and goals.

As in past years, in the FY13 the Project's implementation strategy focused on reducing the following four main threats to biodiversity conservation in six priority sites along the coast of Ecuador: (1) Loss and/or alteration of critical habitats, (2) Climate change, (3) Lack of economic alternatives, and (4) Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation. To this end, the project continued to build local capacity to manage Protected Areas, implement climate change adaptation measures, and manage integrated farms. In addition, the project provided tools for communities and local governments to mitigate and respond to climate risks. It also promoted market access for products that support conservation (such as red crab, which depend on protecting mangroves; tagua, which depends on forest conservation; organic cacao produced using environmentally safe practices; and ecotourism). To improve livelihoods it also continued to help people invest their cash-for-conservation payments received for protecting natural forests under the Ministry of Environment's (MAE) Socio Bosque Program in income generating activities. Lastly, the project continued to work in close partnership with the MAE and provide technical inputs for forestry policy development and to improve protected area management.

To date, the Project has trained 4,435 people, promoted 20 new commercial linkages, and helped communities and families access over \$11.6M in cash-for conservation payments for protecting 51,978 hectares. As a result of project technical assistance, over 16,225 people are benefiting economically and over 744,000 hectares of critical habitats are under improved management. Parallel to this, the Project is strengthening six conservation coalitions that serve as platforms for coordinating natural resource management with local public and private sector, and has leveraged over \$16.8 million. For a more detailed summary of results to date please see Section 1. Key to the project's ability to complete the FY13 work plan activities and meet its goals is the MAE's ownership of project technical assistance, which is also an integral part of its internal work plans and goals.

Especially noteworthy achievements this reporting period include:

- (1) Published pamphlets as training materials for promoting good agricultural practices, forestry management, sustainable tagua management, and organic fertilizer.
- (2) Strengthened community eco-tourism in Dos Mangas, helping the community develop two commercial linkages with tour operators, and helping the community

leverage funding from the local government to improve services, develop promotional materials, and improve trails.

(3) Developed two new commercial linkages for live crab and expanding commercial linkages to increase volume of red crab pulp and also include sales for “jaiba” and crab shells.

(4) Based on the Manual for Protected Area Operational Management and three pilot operational plans prepared for Protected Areas last period, developed nine more operational plans (Reserva Ecológica Mache Chindul, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Manglares Estuario del Rio Muisne, Reserva Ecológica Manglares Cayapas Mataje, Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Isla Corazón y Fragatas, Parque Nacional Podocarpus, Parque Nacional Sangay, Parque Nacional Sumaco, and Reserva de Producción de Fauna Cuyabeno).

(5) Developed a management strategy for the Chongón Colonche Protected Forest and strengthening a coalition of local stakeholders to implement the strategy.

(6) Supported agro-ecological fairs for farmers that support conservation to sell their products.

(7) Began a pilot research activity on growth of crabs in captivity.

(8) Assisted the Isla Escalante mangrove concession coalition file complaints to authorities regarding mangrove deforestation.

(9) Shared experiences and lessons learned in the Socio Bosque Partner’s Event for the Coastal Region to share experiences and lessons learned.

(10) Facilitated an in-country study tour with six communities from the Gran Reserva Chachi to share experiences and lessons learned overseeing forest conservation and participating in the Socio Bosque Program.

(11) Collected and published information on ancestral practices for processing paja toquilla (straw).

(12) Developed/strengthened commercial linkages for paja toquilla and caña guadúa.

(13) Supported the MAE develop plans for creating an incentive program for mangrove conservation.

(14) Supported implementation of the closed crabbing season.

(15) Strengthened mangrove concession management and development of a management plan for the Lucha y Progreso association that is putting together a concession application.

This period USAID conducted a mid-term evaluation of the project, which concluded that the project is on the way to achieving its intended results. The evaluation made three recommendations to the project (document lessons learned and recommendations in a more didactic manner, support continuity of market linkages, and capture lessons learned), which have been incorporated in its FY14 annual work plan.

SECTION 1: SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The Project continued reducing threats to biodiversity conservation in priority sites along the coast of Ecuador. The following is a summary of accumulative results to date through September 30, 2013:

- 51,978 hectares (ha) of natural forest being protected under the Socio Bosque Program for which \$11.6M in cash-for-conservation payments have been committed, benefiting over 15,000 people.
- As part of technical assistance to meet Socio Bosque requirements for applying for conservation incentives, to date the Project has provided legal and technical assistance with land titling for 6,864 ha (406 ha in Esmeraldas and 6,458 ha in Ayampe), which will benefit 495 people and result in increasing property values by approximately 170% – \$1,441,524 in total value. The Río Blanco community has also received their title for 1,652 hectares, benefiting 93 people. In addition, in FY12 in Manabí five families received their land titles for a total of 703 hectares.
- 435,974 ha under monitoring and oversight systems:
 - 129,965 ha in Gulf of Guayaquil
 - 15,260 ha in Gran Reserva Chachi (Centros Chachi Guadual, Calle Manza, Sabalito, Tsejpi, and Pichiyacu, and Afro-Ecuadorian communities of Chispero, San Miguel and Playa de Oro)
 - 103,580 ha in Ayampe River Watershed and PNM
 - 64,397 ha in Marine Area of PNM and buffer zone
 - 122,742 ha in Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve
- 31,538 hectares of mangroves under concession agreements.
- 3,251 ha of forest under protection/regeneration
 - Ayampe River Watershed, 2,188 ha
 - Esmeraldas, 1333 ha
- 16,225 people with increased economic benefits:
 - 13,465 people as a result of the Project's assistance in obtaining Socio Bosque economic incentives as well as resources obtained from the PMRC for surveillance of mangrove concessions. Some of these beneficiaries have also benefited from new commercial linkages (paja toquilla, caña guadua).
 - 120 people as a result of new commercial relationships facilitated for red crab pulp processors in the Gulf of Guayaquil.
 - 1,830 people as a result of improved management practices (ECAs).
 - 30 people benefiting from improved tourism resources (recycling centers in Las Tunas)
 - 780 people as a result of improved practices for non-timber products (tagua sales).

- 4,435 people trained (3,403 men and 1,032 women) in natural resource management and initiating improved practices:
 - 1) 365 in the Gran Reserva Chachi
 - 2) 1,118 in Galera San Francisco
 - 3) 1,107 in Ayampe
 - 4) 1,668 in the Gulf of Guayaquil
 - 5) 47 in Chongón Colonche
 - 6) 130 Other (MAE)
- 20 commercial linkages for organic cacao, fruits, vegetables, live crabs, crab pulp, ecotourism, and tagua.
- 190 integrated farms implementing integral farm management plans for 5,236 ha.
 - 96 EcoCacao Producer's Association (3,204 ha)
 - 94 in Ayampe and Chongón Colonche (2,121 ha)
- Six conservation coalitions formed and operating: 1) Stakeholders in Gran Reserva Chachi, 2) Stakeholders in Galera San Francisco, 3) Crabbing Associations in Mondragón, 4) National Fishery Institute and crab associations in Gulf of Guayaquil, 5) Four Crab Associations to jointly manage 4,434 hectares of mangroves for Isla Escalante in the Gulf of Guayaquil, and 6) Stakeholders in Chongón Colonche Connectivity Corridor
- Continued strong coordination with:
 - 1) Municipalities: Puerto Lopez, Jipijapa
 - 2) Provincial Governments: Manabí, Esmeraldas, Santa Elena and Guayas;
 - 3) Juntas Parroquiales
 - 4) MAE
 - 5) National Fishery Institute (INP)/MAGAP
- \$16,852,929 in funds leveraged for biodiversity conservation and 27 activities co-financed.
- Supported development of and formally proposing 20 policies/agreements:
 - Municipal ordinance to create a security committee in Puerto Lopez
 - Municipal ordinance to create an environmental management division in Jipijapa
 - Municipal ordinance to approve the Territorial Management Plan (POT for the Spanish acronym) for Jipijapa.
 - Proposal for managing commercial tagua harvesting presented and cooperative agreement signed as a result.
 - Forestry law proposal (Forestry chapter within Environmental Code)
 - Churute Fishery Management agreement
 - Ministerial Agreement 144 for Mangrove Concessions
 - Mangrove concession agreements for Conchal, Buena Vista, Puerto La Cruz, Mondragón (2), Puerto Roma, Aguas Vivas, Los Isleños, Los Ciebos, Isla Escalante (APAREBAFIE), Balao (expansion), and Cerritos de los Moreños.

- Mangrove concession agreement renewal for Seis de Julio
- 744,332 ha under improved management
 - 1) 427,227 ha of terrestrial ecosystems
 - 2) 317,105 ha of marine ecosystems
- 112,944 hectares under Environmental Land Use Plans (POAMs for the Spanish acronym) with local governments/communities leading local environmental planning in:
 - 1) Ayampe River Watershed: 61,257 ha
 - 2) Coastal Watersheds by Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve: 34,260 ha
 - 3) Centro Chachi Capulí: 13,929 ha
 - 4) Centro Chachi Hoja Blanca: 3,498 ha
- In response to requests by the MAE, to date the project has provided national level support in the following areas:
 - (1) Restructured the forestry policy as needed to be incorporated into the new Environmental Code
 - (2) Restructured the section on biodiversity in the Environmental Code
 - (3) Incorporated chapters on environmental services and climate change within the section on Institutional Framework in the Environmental Code, which have been formally presented for the Government of Ecuador's review and approval.
 - (4) Conducted and presented two studies to guide alignment of national program in biodiversity and climate change within the new Environmental Code.
 - (5) Developed a national level Manual for Protected Area Operational Management and operational plans for 12 protected areas.
 - (6) Conducted a national level rapid assessment of the management status of the 238 Protected Forest and Vegetation that currently represent over 2.2 million hectares as well as a more detailed analysis of the Protected Forests in Guayas. Both resulted in policy recommendations.
 - (7) Helped MAE develop a cooperative agreement with the Matapalo community in PNM to regulate and permit commercial tagua extraction for the first time within a protected area.
- The project has helped authorities analyze and respond to climate variability. It first conducted a climate change vulnerability analysis for the El Salado Mangrove and Wildlife Production Reserve, which borders the city of Guayaquil and helped develop adaptation measures both for El Salado and Machalilla National Park. The project then led implementation of key adaptation measures, which included training local government representatives, journalists, and youth on climate change vulnerability and adaptation and how to involve decision makers in reducing climate risks. In addition to workshops, the project used a virtual (web based) classroom to distribute training and reference materials and provide a space for participant discussions. The training contained modules on climate change adaptation measures, trends in Ecuador, and risk management, among others. As a result, the project has raised awareness on climate risks and vulnerability and provided tools for communities and local governments to mitigate, manage, and respond to climate risks. In FY13 the project supported the Guayas Provincial

Government to develop the Provincial Strategy for climate change adaptation measures and present it to stakeholders.

- USAID’s midterm project evaluation concluded that the project:
 - Is on the way to achieving its intended results.
 - Has strong support from all current partners at the local, regional and national levels. This includes implementing organizations and government departments.
 - Gives visibility to marginalized rural communities.
 - Has responsive attitudes towards the needs and requests of beneficiaries, and its consistent pattern of behavior translated into good programming results.
 - Consistently aligned itself with government policies and sought to address the needs and priorities of the Ecuadorian Government.
 - Has a favorable record in terms of sustainability. This is due to a number of factors including the extensive capacity development of project leaders and of government representatives and institutions, and the strengthening of and contribution to legitimizing community organizations and establishing their legal recognition.

The evaluation also indicated that “there is also no other project foreseen that could bring about what the project is accomplishing. This is not to say that there are no other types of cooperation, but they do not carry the weight of the project. It has established a broad template of areas to be considered for future activity. The strengths and effectiveness of many elements of the project is a good cause to consider the project as a starting point for the future planning of USAID activity.”

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Semi-Annual Progress Report is to report on the status and impact of activities through September 2013 that are contemplated in FY13 Annual Work Plan. The activities reported have been implemented by the project through its technical advisors, grantee (Ecocacao), and Chemonics' subcontractors (Conservación y Desarrollo, Bioeducar, Centro Internacional para la Investigación del Fenómeno del Niño - CIIFEN, Altrópico and Ecolex).

While Section 1 provided a summary of FY13 results and Section 2 is the present introduction, Section 3 provides a narrative of FY13 results and 1st semester activities. The report is organized using the Project's implementation framework, which lists activities, based on the threats and strategies under each PIR, as summarized in the following table for FY13:

PIR 1: Biodiversity conservation in critical habitats improved		
Threats	Strategies	Activities
1. Loss and/or alteration of critical habitats	1.1. Improve management of critical terrestrial and coastal marine habitats	1.1.1. Improve management of and information regarding timber and non-timber forest products and coastal marine resources
		1.1.2. Promote conservation of forests and critical habitats
		1.1.3. Strengthen mangrove/concession management
		1.1.4. Promote implementation of critical actions in the environmental management plan for the Ayampe River watershed and selected micro-watersheds of the Galera San Francisco Peninsula.
		1.1.5 Promote protection of water source/riverbank vegetation and integral farms
	1.2. Rehabilitate degraded terrestrial and coastal marine habitats	1.2.1. Promote recovery of mangroves, pastures, and other critical habitats.
		1.2.2 Promote reforestation and regeneration
2. Climate change	2.1. Establish and implement climate change response and adaptation measures	2.1.1 Foment implementation of climate change adaptation measures (and through 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and 1.1.3)

	2.2. Reduction of greenhouse gases caused by deforestation and carbon sink conservation	Through 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.2.1 and 1.2.2
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PIR 2: Improved local livelihoods		
Threats	Strategies	Activities
3. Lack of economic alternatives	3.1. Development and promotion of market-based economic alternatives and economic incentives for critical habitat conservation	3.1.1. Facilitate access to environmentally responsible markets
		3.1.2. Support accessing and maintaining Socio Bosque incentives
		3.1.3. Strengthen value chains that promote biodiversity conservation (red crab, tagua, wood, and cacao), especially in the natural resource management linkage, which is the basis for the entire value chain.

PIR 3: Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation		
Threats	Strategies	Activities
4. Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	4.1. Strengthen protected area management	4.1.1. Strengthen institutional capacity
		4.1.2. Design and support implementation of monitoring systems
	4.2. Strengthen local capacity for natural resource management	4.2.1. Strengthen local capacity of communities, local governments, grassroots organizations, etc
	4.3. Improve inter-institutional communication and coordination	4.3.1. Strengthen coalitions
		4.3.2. Obtain co-financing and/or leverage funds
	4.4. Upon MAE request continue providing input for development of public policies	4.4.1. Provide input to the MAE for policy and program development related to conservation and biodiversity management.
		4.4.2. Support sharing and training related to implementing the new Environmental Code regarding forests, biodiversity, and climate change.

Section 4 summarizes activities related to the project's environmental compliance, Section 5 discusses challenges encountered and solutions identified/implemented, Section 6 discusses the project's adaptive management approach, and Section 7 summarizes best practices that can be replicated.

Annex 1 includes Work Plan Status Charts by Geographic site, which summarize the status of each work plan activity. Annex 2 contains the following project's results reporting tables:

- a) Summary of the Project's USAID/Ecuador indicators
- b) Summary of the Project's indicators by PIR
- c) Summary of the Project's indicators by PIR (with geographic references)

Annex 3 contains a narrative summary of the performance indicators. Annexes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 contain SIGA updates for environmental compliance and annex 10 presents a tentative project calendar that lists upcoming events and dates.

SECTION 3: FY13 WORK PLAN PROGRESS BY PIR

The following is a narrative explanation of progress/status of each activity (and key actions) presented in the FY13 Work Plan, emphasizing process since March 2013, and is organized by PIR.

PIR 1: Biodiversity conservation in critical habitats improved

All project activities tie into PIR 1 and address the need to conserve the last remnants of ecosystems and critical habitats on the Ecuadorian Coast. The FY13 targets and results are as follows in accordance with the Project's PMP:

FY13 Targets and Progress to Date for PIR 1, by KRA	
KRA 1.1 Management strategies that address threats to biodiversity and harness opportunities for improved livelihoods designed.	KRA 1.2 Capacity of local stakeholders to implement best practices in NRM strengthened.
Accumulative Project Targets FY13 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.1: 427,227 hectares of terrestrial areas of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance Indicator 1.2: 291,560 hectares of coastal-marine areas of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance 	Accumulative Project Targets FY13 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.3: 3,200 people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation resources and in BMP along value chains Indicator 1.4: 25 initiatives co-financed
Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.1: Target met – 427,227 hectares of terrestrial areas of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance Indicator 1.2: Target Exceeded – 317,105 hectares of coastal-marine areas of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance. 	Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.3: Target Exceeded – 4,435 people (3,225 men and 960 women) receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation resources and in BMP along value chains Indicator 1.4: Target Exceeded – 27 initiatives co-financed

For details regarding progress reported to date please reference the PMP narrative in Annex 3.

Threat 1: Loss or alteration of critical habitats

Strategy 1.1: Improve management of critical terrestrial and coastal marine habitats

In FY13, the Project continued to improve conservation and management practices by promoting rehabilitation of degraded habitats. It also continued to provide support to farmers for: a) developing integrated management plans as a key strategy for natural resource management b) legalizing tagua harvesting and transportation and in assuring sustainability of the tagua palms, which is the base of the value chain. The Project also worked with the MAE to develop mechanisms for regulating commercial tagua extraction within protected areas for the first time and with the INP to strengthen and expand their Red Crab Program (created with Project support) to monitor crab stocks and carry out a pilot research activity on crab growth in captivity.

Progress/Impact of Activity 1.1.1: Improve management of and information regarding timber and non-timber forest products and coastal marine resources

Gulf of Guayaquil

- Together with the INP the Project continued red crab stock research and helped the INP expand participation to the El Oro province. Through March, accumulative results and activities included:
 - Over 9,000 hectares of catching areas monitored (approximately), representing all of the Gulf of Guayaquil
 - 941 crabbers trained in data collection, reporting, and results analysis
 - 26 crabbing organizations participating (representing 1,646 crabbers)
 - 24 workshops conducted for initial training and 91 in results analysis and feedback.
 - 11,151 data worksheets processed and analyzed
 - 6 coalition meetings held
 - 4 publications printed/distributed regarding results and research protocols (and a 5th and 6th underway).
 - 2 years and 8 months of data collection on size, gender, and quantity of crabs captured.
 - 2 years of data collection on size, gender, and quantity of crabs captured.

The results and respective recommendations based on the results will facilitate future policy and decision making to protect the red crab population on which at least 2,215 crabbers depend for their livelihoods in the Gulf of Guayaquil. This semester, the project supported launched data collection for crab enclosures to conduct research on crab growth in captivity in the 25 de Julio community. The project also supported the INP in training and incorporating new crabbing organizations which are now collecting data.
- Explored the possibility of designing and developing software for the INP's Red Crab Program to expedite entering, validating, processing, and managing biological and fishery data, with the *Facultad de Sistemas de la Universidad de Especialidades Espíritu Santo* (UEES). The INP is considering developing a larger database to report all of its research data. In the meantime the project is procuring a standard statistical data software to analyze data.
- Provided TA to and trained members of the INP's Red Crab Program to determine: i) absolute abundance and sizes, ii) average sizes of sexual maturity, periods of spawning and fertility, iii) integrated red crab stock assessment incorporating information on commercial catches (data collected by crabbers) and independent studies (conducted by INP), iv) incorporation of economic data in

stock analysis, v) provision of crabbing policy recommendations, and vi) technical writing.

- During first semester of FY13 the Project facilitated agreements between crabbers (in the Naranjal sector) and shrimpers regarding access to crabbing areas. This semester the Project helped the Balao crab association develop and sign a memorandum of understanding with a neighboring shrimp company, Camaronera Camivan, to resolve conflicts between the two regarding access to mutually used waterways. Under the MOU the shrimp company agreed not to restrict navigation for Balao crab association members and the crab association agreed to provide a list of their members and pictures of the association's boats so that they can be easily identified. The project is currently helping the Seis de Julio community negotiate a similar agreement with another shrimp firm in the region.

Ayampe/Boque Protector Chongón Colonche (BPCHC)

- Implemented management practices for natural regeneration, caña guadua, and tagua on a pilot plot of land to train community members in Dos Mangas.
- Continued providing support for implementing integrated plans as a key strategy for natural resource management for the communities of Dos Mangas, Olón, Vueltas Largas and Matapalo, which include community zoning. To date, it has also helped prepare and implement 190 integrated farm management plans (96 in Esmeraldas and 94 in Ayampe/Chongon Colonche). As part of these plans, the project has provided support to farmers for legalizing harvesting for wood and tagua and in assuring sustainability of these products, which are the base of the value chains. The project also supported the MAE and Matapalo community implement a cooperative agreement to regulate commercial tagua harvesting in and around Machalilla National Park.
- Provided TA and training to develop and implement good tagua management practices among harvesters and five collection centers. Last semester the project prepared a manual on best tagua management practices as well as a study on harvesting.

Progress/Impact of Activity 1.1.2.: Promote conservation of forests and critical habitats

PNM and Ayampe River Watershed

- Together with the MAE, the Project developed a strategy for managing land use and protecting forests under Socio Bosque for the Agua Blanca community within PNM. The project then gathered inputs for developing the cooperative agreement (land use map, collection of socio-economic data, satellite image processing, etc). The community is currently contemplating the commitments to be made in the agreement and the decision of whether to apply to Socio Bosque program.

BPCHC:

- After forming a coalition of local stakeholders under MAE Santa Elena leadership during the first semester, the Project helped strengthen the coalition by developing a quarterly newsletter and holding quarterly meetings. The coalition met in May and July, during which members discussed important conservation issues such as illegal logging and infrastructure projects. One aspect of the coalition is to strengthen the oversight, monitoring, and surveillance of Socio Bosque

conservation areas (also reported under Activity 4.3.1 below). The next meeting is planned for October 2013.

- After having worked with the MAE to develop a new management strategy for the Chongón Colonche Protected Forest (which covers over 83,000 hectares) and present it to stakeholders during the first semester, the project provided TA over the last 6 months to support strategy implementation. Activities include protecting forest coverage, fomenting recovery zones, and improving forestry/forestry product management.
- The Project provided TA for communities to enter the Socio Bosque Program and form part of the conservation corridor between PNM and BPCHC. Olón joined the program in September with 1,285.05 hectares and technical assistance continued (defining and measuring conservation area, preparing application) with Las Nuñez (641 hectares) and Luis Aranea (485 hectares) this semester.

Gulf of Guayaquil:

- The Project continued supporting the MAE in updating the Churute Mangroves Ecological Reserve's management plan. The project provided input for updating the fishery management component, which is underway and will cover fishery regulations, requirements, procedures for licensing, and key management objectives.

Gran Reserva Chachi:

- The Project provided TA to communities for continued conservation of 15,260 hectares of forest under the Socio Bosque Program on topics including strengthening forest conservation monitoring, using participatory processes for presenting and planning spending of incentives, etc.

Galera San Francisco

- Supported the Marine Reserve in holding a series of workshops on environmental education initiatives such as solid waste management and beach management/conservation as well as beach clean-up activities.
- Promoted sustainable management in the Galera San Francisco Peninsula (through grantee Ecocacao) and Ayampe River Watershed using farm level technical assistance to promote best practices for natural resource management.

Progress/Impact of Activity 1.1.3: Strengthen mangrove/ concession management

Gulf of Guayaquil:

- Continued technical assistance to strengthen the monitoring and oversight system for mangrove concessions (coordination with authorities, etc). See details under Activity 4.1.2 below.
- Provided technical assistance to manage nearly 10,000 hectares of mangroves under concessions with the 6 de Julio, Balao, Nuevo Porvenir and Mondragón, Puerto la Cruz, Buena Vista and El Conchal organizations for: i) implementation of the actions set out in their management plans, ii) preparation and submission of reports to the MAE the areas under their custody, iii) support with data recording, iv) liaising with the MAE, v) reporting infractions, and vi) training in best fishery practices. Highlights include: institutional capacity building for organizational management, closed season enforcement, participation in data collections for the

red crab stock analysis, and implementation of mangrove monitoring activities. This semester the Project also requested training from the Ecuadorian Professional Training Service (SECAP for its Spanish acronym) on boat maintenance in the community of Balao. Similar courses are being planned for nine other crab associations/mangrove concessionaires that the project works with in the Gulf of Guayaquil. In addition, the project is providing an upcoming course via SECAP on food safety and hygiene for women that extract crab pulp from October 14 – 29.

- Provided TA to the Isla Escalante coalition of four crabbing organizations and the Mondragón association begin managing new concessions (for 4,434 and 183 hectares respectively) awarded by the MAE this period. During the first semester of FY13 the project had helped them apply for the concession.
- Upon request by the MAE helped the “Lucha y Progreso” crab association, which has 32 members, apply for a mangrove concession for approximately 397 hectares on Mondragón Island. To assist with this process, this period the project provided TA to update the management plan and develop internal regulations, both of which have been submitted to the MAE. Last semester the project collected socio-economic data and maps.
- Began developing sustainable/financial mechanisms for equipment maintenance (internal financial management) for mangrove concessionaires. Some concessionaires have increased crab association membership fees to cover radio communication operational costs, for example. This period the Balao association signed an internal declaration to establish a monthly association member quota that will be used to cover radio communication dispatcher, gas, and equipment maintenance costs.
- Provided TA to increase local capacity to lead crab association assembly meetings, guide implementation of their mangrove concession management plans, and build local organizational management capacity. During first semester of FY13, the Project:
 - Helped the Puerto La Cruz and Buena Vista crabbing associations update their internal regulations in accordance with requirements in new regulations (ley de Economía Popular y Solidaria) for productive organizations.
 - Facilitated a training program for 8 crabbing association leaders from Mondragon in which the Universidad Espiritu Santo in Guayaquil provided organizational development training on management, leadership, and team work.
 - Facilitated training by Fishery Inspector representatives for 119 crabbers from 4 associations that crab on Mondragón Island to promote sustainable fishery practices in regard to size limits, fishing techniques, and respecting closed seasons.
 - Helped the 6 de Julio association plan their board of directors election during their assembly meeting to assure increased participation among association members.
 - Assisted the Los Ciebos and Aguas Vivas crabbing associations prepare and submit their semi-annual reports to the MAE regarding management of their mangrove concession.
 - Trained 33 crabbers on how to prepare the semi-annual reports that they must submit to the MAE.

- Helped facilitate a meeting between the presidents of the Seis de Julio, Nuevo Porvenir, and Balao associations from the Naranjal region and the MAE to resolve conflicts related to fishing limits that are defined in the concession management plans.
- Guided mangrove reforestation efforts implemented by two crabbing associations (Mondragón and Buena Vista).

During the second semester:

- Provided technical assistance to the Los Ceibos crabbing association for preparing their semi-annual report for the Ministry of Environment on implementing their mangrove concession management plan, which covers 1,547 hectares of mangroves.
 - Provided TA to the Balao and Seis de Julio crabbing associations that hold mangrove concessions to mediate conflicts regarding zoning and crabbing sites and help identify possible solutions. A mutual agreement was reached in October and approved in both association's general assembly meetings.
 - Trained 128 members of the Seis de Julio crab association on preparing reports on implementation of their mangrove concession management plan, which they must submit every six months to the Ministry of Environment.
- During first semester provided technical assistance to the MAE's Coastal and Marine Management Director, Xavier Carchi, and his technical advisor, Angelica Nuñez, in (1) defining their 2013 work plan for managing mangrove concessions (2) defining how to further simplify requirements for communities that are managing mangrove concessions, which could result in a proposal for a new ministerial regulation and (3) coordinating implementation of crab concessions with crab organizations.
 - The project has supported 58% of all new mangrove concessions in Ecuador since 2009. This semester the project completed a report that documents its knowledge, experience, and lessons learned working with MAE authorities and crab organizations to implement mangrove concessions, which includes opportunities for continued support. The document will be shared with authorities and crabbing organizations in FY14.

Progress/Impact of Activity 1.1.4: Promote implementation of critical actions in the environmental management plan for the Ayampe River watershed and selected micro-watersheds of the Galera San Francisco Peninsula Francisco.

Galera San Francisco

- Through the grant with Ecocacao, promoted implementation of good natural resource management practices (zoning, agro-forestry, etc) and protecting water sources on Ecocacao member farms. The project also provided TA for implementation of integrated farm management plans, strengthening forest conservation corridors, and creating water storage systems, among others.

PNM and Ayampe River Watershed

- Coordinated with the PROMUNI project and the municipalities of Puerto López, Jipijapa, and Paján in regard to their implementation of campaigns to increase awareness regarding the new solid waste and potable water models, which were key topics addressed in the POAM. In November 2012, together with PROMUNI

conducted a two day training event with the environmental management, treasury, planning, and communication departments of the three municipalities to coordinate communication on new environmental management models regarding water management and improving tax collection. The municipalities implemented door to door campaigns to improve tax collection in December 2012 and January 2013.

- Developed an eightchapter radio show and four pamphlets to promote good agricultural practices, use of organic fertilizers (“biol”), sustainable tagua management practices, and forestry management) and conservation practices.
- Promoted implementation of best practices for natural resource management (farm designs, agro-forestry, planting plans, etc) and TA to strengthen 60 model farms in the upper and mid section of the watershed.

Progress/Impact of Activity 1.1.5: Promote protection of water source/riverbank vegetation

- Strengthened the restoration process in micro watersheds in Ayampe and Esmeraldas by consolidating integrated farm management. Activities include TA for reforestation, prevention and mitigation of erosion, best management practices (such as reducing or eliminating pesticides, shifting from monocultures to agro-forestry schemes, planting plans etc.).
- Coordinated with the PROMUNI project and the municipalities of Puerto López, Jipijapa, and Paján in regard to their implementation of campaigns to increase awareness regarding the new solid waste and potable water models, which were key topics addressed in the POAM (mentioned above).

Strategy 1.2: Rehabilitate degraded habitats

This strategy focuses on restoring habitats for establishing conservation corridors. The Project seeks out partnerships or incentives to do so.

Progress/Impact of Activity 1.2.1: Promote reforestation/regeneration

Galera San Francisco

- Provided TA and training on environmental and productive activities to 37 technical representatives and leaders of Ecocacao and Caja Campesina Agroecológica Muisne (CCAM). Topics included sustainable cattle ranching and farm practices for raising poultry, as well as reforestation and maintaining conservation areas.
- Under grant No. 4 to Ecocacao:
 - Provided TA and training on environmental and productive activities to members of Ecocacao and the C-CAM.
 - Strengthened conservation corridors (conservation of water sources, agro-forestry, organic agriculture).
 - Supported community tree nurseries to provide seedlings for reforestation.
 - Conducted group work sessions (“mingas”) for reforestation and to recovery areas critical to conserving biodiversity, as well as in establishing family gardens to support nutrition and food security.
 - Initiated enriching conservation areas with commercially viable species and to improve farm productivity with seedlings produced in Ecocacao’s tree nurseries.

- Initiated grant No. 5 with Ecocacao, under which the grantee developed pamphlets to share the good agricultural practice they support (reforestation, etc) and to share their technical services, which will continue in FY14.

Ayampe River Watershed and BPCHC

- The project has continued promoting natural regeneration management practices in Vueltas Largas.
- The project helped communities develop integrated management plans, which provide a more comprehensive approach to their farming and conservation needs.

Threat 2: Climate change

Strategy 2.1.: Establish and implement climate change response and adaptation measures

During the first half of FY13 the project provided support for climate change adaptation at the provincial government level and at the local level to establish and implement climate change response and adaptation measures. In FY12 the project also provided support to the Sub-Secretariat of Climate Change at the National Level.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for activity 2.1.1: Foment implementation of climate change adaptation measures

The Project used a participatory process with local experts, provincial and national level stakeholders (civil society, academia, private sector and public sector) and GAD representatives in Guayas to develop the Guayas Province Strategy for Climate Change and Variability, which concluded during the first half of FY13. Project support concluded once a final draft was approved by the provincial government of Guayas and a forum was held to share the strategy with stakeholders and incorporate any final comments. To accomplish this, the project together with the provincial government of Guayas conducted workshops with experts as well as civil and productive sectors in order to develop climate change adaptation activities. It then provided TA to design the provincial strategy for climate change adaptation based on the vulnerability study and participatory workshops and supported sharing the proposed provincial strategy for climate change adaptation with representatives from the province's 25 municipalities. A broader forum was also held on January 29th with 115 representatives from the public and private sectors, NGOs, and universities to obtain their feedback. The strategy contemplates building institutional capacity of local governments for climate change adaptation and risk management.

Strategy 2.2.: Reduction of greenhouse gases and carbon sink conservation

This strategy does not include its own activities, but instead ties in to other Project activities that promote best practices (such as changing slash-and-burn practices) and conservation of carbon sinks by preserving forest remnants and promoting restoration and reforestation. The work plan's activities that relate to this strategy are:

1.1.2. Promote conservation of forests and critical habitats

1.1.3. Strengthen mangrove/concession management

1.2.1. Promote recovery of mangroves, pastures, and other critical habitats

1.2.2. Promote reforestation and natural regeneration

PIR 2: Improved Local Livelihoods

Because many of the primary threats stem from human pressures exacerbated by poverty and the lack of economic alternatives, the objective of this PIR is to reduce such threats by creating incentives for conservation and improving the living conditions of local communities in and/or around critical ecosystems. The FY13 targets and results are as follows:

FY13 Targets and Progress to Date for PIR 2, by KRA	
KRA 2.1 Markets matched with environmentally responsible producers	KRA 2.2 Best practices applied along key value chains
Accumulative Project Target FY13 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Indicator 2.1: 20 new commercial linkages derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	Accumulative Project Target FY13 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Indicator 2.2: 10,000 people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance
Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Indicator 2.1: Target Met – 20 new commercial linkages derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Indicator 2.2: Target Exceeded – 16,225 people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance

For details regarding progress reported to date please reference the PMP narrative in Annex 3.

Threat 3: Lack of economic alternatives

The Project's mandate is biodiversity conservation by reducing threats. One of the greatest threats to biodiversity in Project intervention areas is the lack of economic alternatives that leads to the unsustainable use of natural resources. Living in remote areas without access to credit or markets, local residents frequently focus on opportunity costs (particularly illegal logging, farming and livestock) mainly for self-consumption. These activities bring about changes in land usage and residents generally face obstacles in trying to market or sell any of the products not consumed by their family. The Project has not promoted traditional farming activities (such as corn farming or stock-raising) with potential to boost community incomes, because they pose a potential threat to biodiversity conservation.

Strategy 3.1: Development and promotion of market-based economic alternatives and economic incentives for critical habitat conservation

The project continued to facilitate market access for products associated with, or that promote, biodiversity conservation by strengthening value chains by connecting responsible markets to producers that apply environmentally friendly practices based

on the “honest broker” principle, and by providing technical assistance for microenterprises working with products such as red crab, tagua, organic cacao and tourism.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 3.1.1 Facilitate access to environmentally responsible markets and support for microenterprise

Galera San Francisco

- Provided TA to Ecocacao for obtaining credit for productive activities, including work infrastructure and capital. Ecocacao is currently working under a \$4,000 loan obtained from CCAM for working capital and infrastructure.
- Strengthened local capacity for farmers from the Ecocacao Association to maintain organic certification, maintain commercial linkage with Nova Monda, an artisanal chocolate maker located in Boulder County, Colorado in the United States. Also supported Ecocacao in beginning the process to form part of a larger association called *Unión de Organizaciones Productoras de Cacao de Esmeraldas* (UOPROCAE), which would join together cacao producers and organizations in the region to be able to offer a larger supply of cacao and reduce costs, such as those associated with the organic certification.

Ayampe River Watershed and BPCHC

- During the first semester of FY13, facilitated a new commercial linkage between the Dos Mangas community and Montañitours, which will double the number of visitors that it brings to the community over the next year. Under the agreement, the tour operator has also committed to helping the community develop promotional materials with information on bird watching and the community committed to assuring the paths are kept in good condition and having first aid materials on hand. The project had previously helped the community of 200 families join the Socio Bosque Program for which it receives \$18,204 in conservation incentives per year and promoting ecotourism is one of the areas in which it is helping the community invest its incentive in environmentally friendly income generating activities. During the second semester of FY13 the project facilitated a commercial linkage between Dos Mangas and Bike Spondylus, as result of which the community now receives \$2 per tourist that visits their trails and waterfalls and \$.50 for each tourist that visits their agro-tourism farms. Furthermore, the project trained community ecotourism guides in key information on animal and plant species from Dos Mangas and helped them identify 15 points of interests to point out to tourists during their visit.
- In Dos Mangas the project also helped the community use Socio Bosque funding to improve paja toquilla quality by improving harvesting and post-harvesting practices to produce a larger palm leave. The project then helped toquilla producers join together with the communities’ artisan processor, Ernesto Suárez, and develop a new commercial linkage with a buyer in Azuay, Magaly Siguenza, that pays a higher price than the local resellers (up to \$240 per package versus \$200 - \$220 per package).
- In Dos Mangas, the project helped the community obtain MAE authorization for producing and transporting caña guadua legally, via the community’s Integrated Management Plan (PMI for its Spanish acronym). It also worked with farmers to improve harvesting and production practices and to negotiate fair, legal, and

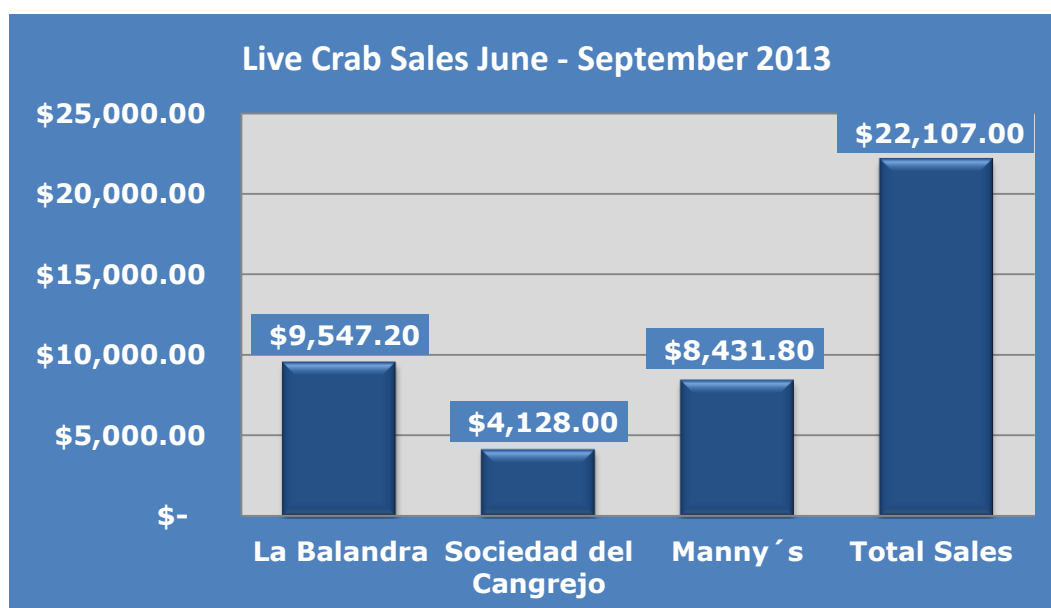
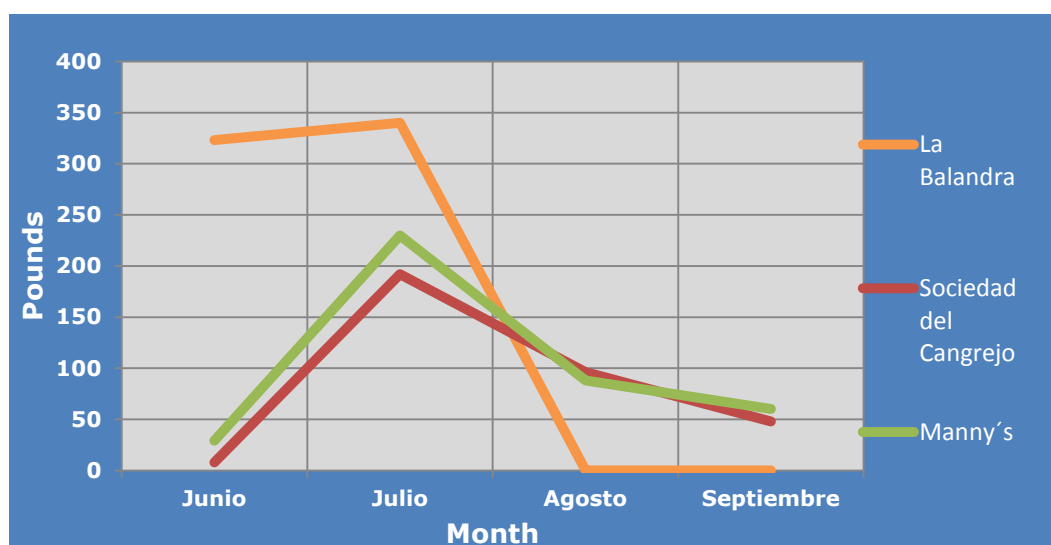
regular sales agreements with buyers in the region. At the same time, it helped farmers produce the volume required by buyers in order to maintain the commercial relationship over time. Prior to the project's assistance sales were sporadic and producers didn't have legal transportation permits. They can now make regular sales and ship their products legally, which attracts more clients and allows them to make more regular sales.

- Provided TA to local tagua gatherers and collection centers in harvesting and post-harvesting processes as well as in strengthening and expanding community commercial systems developed in FY12. In addition, supported maintaining and expanding commercial linkages and helping foment price differentials based on quality. The support has benefited 156 families (780 people).
- During the first semester of FY13, facilitated a workshop between MAE authorities and tagua harvesters to clarify MAE requirements for being able to transport tagua and obtain transportation permits. Last semester the project helped the community register information regarding tagua production and land use in the MAE's Forestry Administration System (SAF for its Spanish acronym), which is a requirement in order to obtain transportation permits. One of the main tagua collectors has obtained a transportation permit and farmers were able to channel their sales through his permit.
- Supported periodic agro-ecological fairs in Manglar Alto, Olón, and Pajan where farmers implementing conservation practices were able to sell their products. The project is currently seeking an alliance with the MAGAP to provide continued support to these farmers.

Gulf of Guayaquil

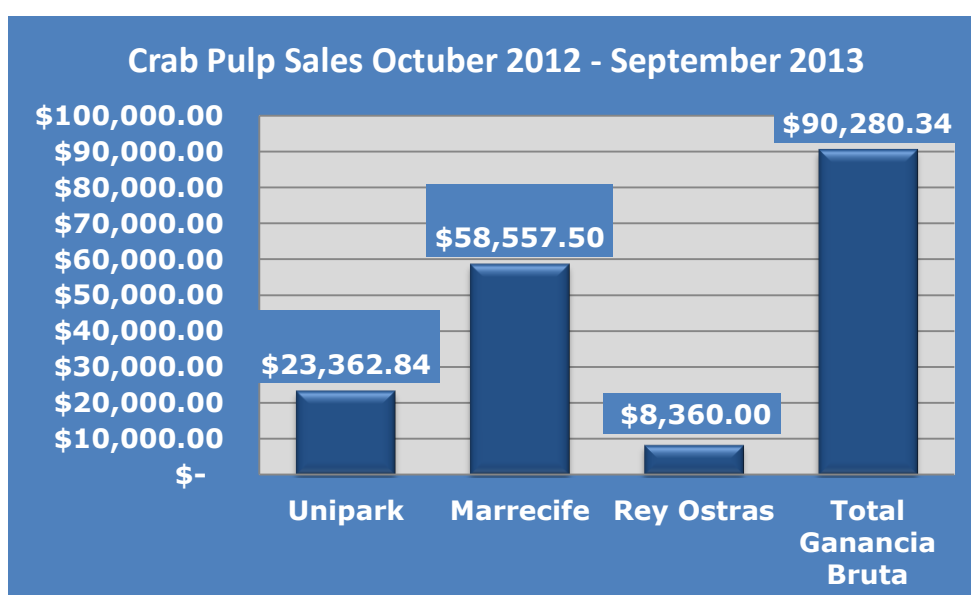
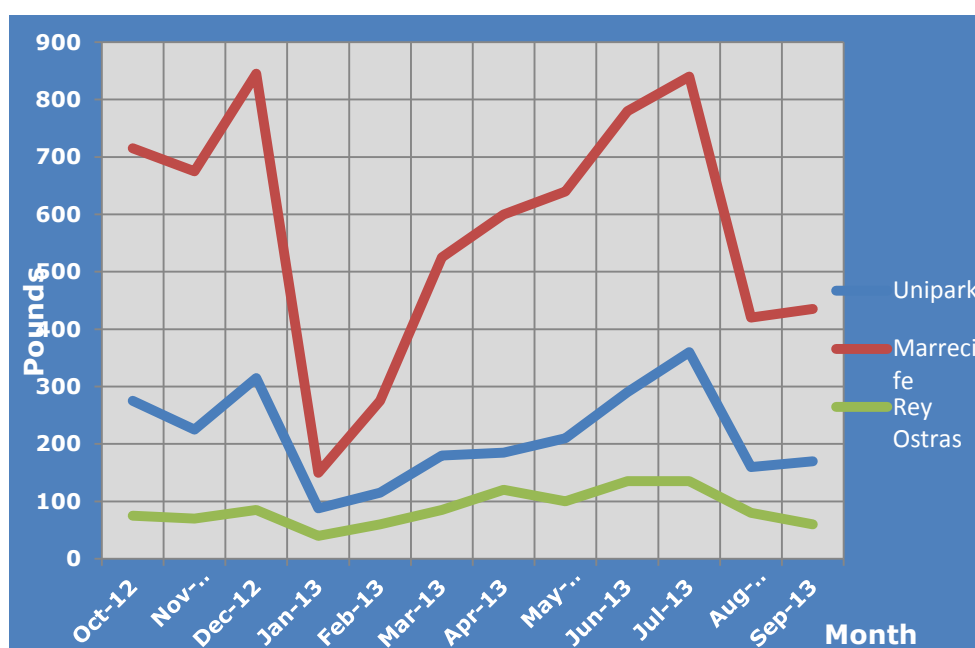
- During the first semester of FY13, the project analyzed feasibility of incorporating carbon credits as an additional incentive for sustainable mangrove and biodiversity management. To this end, the project contacted leading carbon firms (South Pole and Clear Sky) to assess the market, information available, and cost of estimating the volume of commercial carbon credits in Ecuador. It was determined that the main regulated carbon market in Europe collapsed last year (prices fell to \$3-\$8 per ton from \$53 per ton two years ago). While voluntary markets could still offer a possibility and better terms, given the cost, time, and complexity of carbon credits and certification requirements the project determined that it is best to wait for the MAE to publish its inventory before offering any further support in this area. The project or future biodiversity projects could, however, consider incorporating an indicator to track carbon captured or trapped and/or support the MAE in developing an incentive program for carbon captured or mangroves to provide a national incentive.
- Supported the Balao crab association in developing a new commercial relationship with the Sociedad de Cangrejo chain, which is the first time they've sold live crabs directly to a restaurant without going through intermediaries. The sale doubled their sale price from \$0.50 to \$1 per crab. Also supported the Ríos Aguas Vivas Crab Association develop a new commercial relationship with the Cangrejal Manny's restaurant chain for live crabs, crab meat, and crab claws. To achieve these linkages, the Project identified the buyers, negotiated with the restaurant chains in Guayaquil and helped the crab associations organize how to make a joint sale among members, transport the crabs to Guayaquil, invoice for the sale and distribute the profit. The following graphs show the volume of sales and amount

of sales in dollars for the new linkages (the drops reflect the closed crabbing season during which crabbing and sales are suspended):



- Supported crabbers associations (with a focus on women-operated initiatives):
 - Planned for the second half of October 2013.
 - Coordinated an upcoming course with SECAP on food safety and hygiene for women that extract crab pulp from October 14 – 29.
 - Supported maintaining the three commercial linkages created by the project (UniPark, Marrecife, Rey Ostras) and establishing new ones. The project has helped maintain commercial linkages for which sales have been consistent considering sales are suspended during the two closed seasons (one from August-September and the other in January – February), during which they sell “jaiba” instead. It has also provided support to increase the price per pound. In April the price per pound to be paid by Marrecife has increased from \$8 to \$9 and has increased the volume to over 1,000 pounds per month. The women are also now selling the cleaned crab shells

to the Unipark Hotel for \$0.10 each. Total crab pulp sales for FY13 exceed \$90,000 for a total of 10,518 pounds of crab pulp. The following graph shows the volume of sales per month over the past year:



Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 3.1.2: Support accessing and maintaining Socio Bosque incentives

Gran Reserva Chachi

- Provided TA so that communities in possession of 15,260 ha meet requirements to continue remaining in the Socio Bosque (and for communities to maintain \$193,037 in incentives).
- During the first semester of FY13, held an in-country study tour in March to share experiences in participating in the Socio Bosque Program, bringing 29 leaders from 15 communities from the Gran Reserva Chachi and its buffer zone in

Esmeraldas (Calle Manza, Ceiba, Chispero, Corriente Grande, El Encanto, Guadual, Gualpí, Jeyambi, Majua, Pichiyacu. Playa de Oro, Sabalito, San Miguel Chachi, San Miguel Negro, and Tsejpi) to visit the Dos Mangas community, which is in the Chongón Colonche Protected Forest in Santa Elena.

- During the 2nd semester, held an in-country study tour in August among six communities in the Gran Reserva Chachi to share experiences with participating in the Socio Bosque Program. The key lessons learned shared at the event consisted of (1) including resources to pay forest guards and their respective equipment in the investment plans (2) training current and future forest guards on patrolling forests to assure conservation, and (3) linking patrolling and management plans with a protocol for reporting violations or complaints (illegal logging, etc).
- Provided TA so that SB incentives generate additional income by implementing productive activities linked to biodiversity conservation that are included in the investment plans or through community banks (cacao in Tsepi, community stores in San Miguel Negro, Calle Manza, and Sabalito, and community banks in San Miguel and Chispero).
- In July, together with 57 communities, participated in the Socio Bosque Partner's Event for the Coastal Region to share experiences and lessons learned. The project shared its experiences revising internal community regulations to strengthen their participation in the Socio Bosque Program and management of the funds received.

PNM, Ayampe River Watershed and BPCHC:

- Provided TA to develop investment plan, measure conservation area, prepare map for the Las Nuñez community (641.55 ha), Mr. Luis Aranea (484.75 ha), Aurelio Baque (58.93 ha), Bernabé Medina (14.91 ha), Crisólogo Chilan (48.63 ha), and Dolly Lenis Lino (11.68 ha) in order to submit applications to Socio Bosque, which have all received approval. Also received approval for Olón (with a conservation area of 1,285 hectares for \$450,113 in payments that will benefit 1,840 people) and Salanguillo, which were submitted in FY12. The Las Nuñez community will receive a cash incentive of over \$14,000 per year for 20 years, a total of \$280,000. The five new families that submitted applications will conserve over 600 hectares of forest and receive over \$205,000 in incentives over the next 20 years, which will benefit approximately 25 people.
- Provided TA for at 3 communities (Dos Mangas, Loma Alta and Olón) that participate in the SB program to diversify their production in activities that are linked to conservation and included in their SB investment plans, such as agricultural products and ecotourism.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 3.1.3 Strengthen value chains that promote biodiversity conservation (red crab, tagua, wood, and cacao), especially in the natural resource management linkage, which is the basis for the entire value chain:

Galera San Francisco:

- Continued TA to improve cacao productivity through implementation of good practices for natural resource management.

- Ecocacao participated in the Cacao Roundtable in Esmeraldas, which is trying to bring small producers together to meet the demand of larger buyers and increase sales options.
- Provided TA to maintain commercial linkages for organic cacao in niche markets that pay higher prices for certified products. Sales from Ecocacao to Nova Monda are expected to continue during the next harvest.

PNM and Ayampe River Watershed

- Provided TA to strengthen tagua harvesting (implement best practices) and drying as well as the respective commercial linkages to expand benefits to gatherers and collection centers.
- Provided TA to implement wood harvesting plans and improve incomes for legal timber, however, given the size of the farms and costs of legalization it did not prove to be profitable.
- Provided training in food security and customer service to improve their tourism related services to strengthen tourism products offered by the Dos Mangas community.
- For tagua, linked tagua collection centers with credit opportunities that allow them to pay farmers immediately in cash who have collected and provide them with tagua nuts and at market prices, whereas before farmers were generally made to wait months for payment and were often paid below market rates. It also installed two hybrid drying racks in the Chongón Colonche region. Also, as mentioned above, the project facilitated a meeting with the MAE and tagua collection centers in the Las Crucitas, Las Maravillas, Dos Mangas and La Entrada communities to review requirements and procedures for obtaining transportation permits to ship tagua to buyers in Manta and other surrounding cities.

Gulf of Guayaquil

- After being trained by the project and INP, Crabbers from the 25 de Julio community began collecting data on crab growth in captivity, using the enclosures provided by the project.

PIR 3 Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation

PIR 3 aims at consolidating and promoting partnerships to leverage public and private funding to ensure the financing and sustainability of project initiatives. The main strategy is to develop local capacity by empowering the organizations with which the project works, such as MAE, local governments, grassroots organizations (such as Ecocacao), and other institutions (such as the INP) to play a leadership role in conservation activities and initiatives and to establish/improve coordination with other organizations or donor projects sharing similar objectives. The FY13 targets and results are as follows:

FY13 Targets and Progress to Date for PIR 3, by KRA
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Flow of public and private investment to support biodiversity conservation increased.	Enabling environment for sustainable management at the local and regional level improved.	
Accumulative Project Target FY13 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.1: US\$ 14,600,000 in public and/or private investment leveraged 	Accumulative Project Target FY13 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.2: 5 coalitions created and/or strengthened with USG assistance 	Accumulative Project Target FY13 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.3: 5 laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.
Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.1: Target exceeded – US\$16,852,929 in public and/or private investment leveraged 	Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.2: Target exceeded – 6 coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened with USG assistance and 2 others underway 	Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.3: Target exceeded - 20 laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.

For details regarding progress reported to date please reference the PMP narrative in Annex 3.

Threat 4: Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation

Strategy 4.1 Strengthen management of protected areas

The Project is building local institutional and management capacity by providing technical assistance to (1) directors of protected areas and MAE regional directors to support the planning and implementation of critical actions, (2) provincial, municipal and parochial governments and (3) grassroots organizations and community-based associations or businesses where opportunities for biodiversity conservation exist.

Given that the project's objective is to "conserve biodiversity in critical habitats along the Ecuadorian coast" its local capacity building strategy is tailored to each stakeholder's role and potential to contribute to achieving the project's goal as measured by the performance indicators. The project seeks to strengthen institutional/organizational capacity of our partner and client organization for clearly defined purposes. The project uses a building block approach to help develop capacity that is sustainable and within the means and resources of the clients. The project is careful not to create capacity that cannot be sustained without permanent infusions of external financial and technical assistance. The project seeks to maximize the capacity of its partners and clients by focusing on their strengths and their potential to play critical roles in biodiversity conservation and in institutional coordination/collaboration.

Threat 4: Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation

The MAE has made significant efforts in the area of biodiversity conservation from the outset and project activities are designed to strengthen their capacity and impact.

Strategy 4.1 Strengthen management of protected areas

The Project continued to work with the MAE to improve its capacity to manage priority protected areas on the coast (RM Galera San Francisco, PNM, RE Manglares Churute and RVS Manglares El Salado). It also expanded support to develop operational plans for over 23 protected areas nationwide, 12 of which have been developed to date.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 4.1.1 Build institutional capacity

National Level:

- Provided TA and training on use and implementation of the Protected Area Management Manual developed together with the MAE in FY12. During the first semester, project specialists assisted staff of three pilot protected areas to develop their annual operational plans (PNM, Yasuni National Park, and Antisana Ecological Reserve). During the 2nd semester, the project provided TA to protected areas management teams to develop nine more operational plans: Reserva Ecológica Mache Chindul, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Manglares Estuario del Rio Muisne, Reserva Ecológica Manglares Cayapas Mataje, Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Isla Corazón y Fragatas, Parque Nacional Podocarpus, Parque Nacional Sangay, Parque Nacional Sumaco, and Reserva de Producción de Fauna Cuyabeno.
- Upon invitation from the Uruguayan Ministry of Housing, Territorial Management and Environment, USAID Sustainable Forests and Coasts Protected Area Expert, Richard Vaca, participated in the VI National Protected Area Conference in Montevideo where he shared the project's experiences developing operational plans for 12 protected areas throughout Ecuador. The conference highlighted the project's innovative and practical methodology, which bases planning on the area's conservation objectives and threats and establishes clear strategies for obtaining and measuring results.

BPCHC

- Supported the MAE in developing a strategy proposal to improve management the Chongón Colonche Protected Forest, which covers over 83,000 hectares. In March the project submitted a draft proposal to the MAE's Provincial Director for the Santa Elena province, which has been approved. The strategy is now being implemented which includes natural resource management, forest conservation (under Socio Bosque), and conservation oversight activities.
- Together with the MAE and MAGAP, coordinated upcoming training workshops in which the project will share its experiences working with farmers to implement good agricultural practices, such as reducing chemical use, that favor biodiversity conservation. The Ministry of Environment office in Manabí is inviting 140 farmers from the region to attend the events, which will be held in Portoviejo and Chone on October 22nd and 23rd.

PNM and Ayampe River Watershed:

- During the first semester of FY13 provided satellite image of the park to help manage land use and complemented the MAE's provision of equipment to support protected area and management (traps, computer, plotter, radios, and satellite image). The traps complement the parks' efforts to sterilize domestic animals in local communities.

- Provided TA for the MAE to structure and implement legal mechanisms to allow extracting non-timber forest products, mainly for tagua within PNM, using the technical recommendations from the tagua assessment conducted in FY12. During the first semester of FY13 the project worked with the Matapalo community to develop an integrated management plan covering 2,600 hectares (2,077 for harvesting tagua) and prepare a cooperative agreement, which has been signed between the community's association and MAE. The project is now providing technical assistance to park guards and the community for implementing commitments contemplated under the agreement.
- Provided TA to PNM to establish legal mechanisms to regulate fishing within the marine area of the park based on the fishery assessment conducted in FY12. In March, the project submitted a series of policy and management recommendations to MAE authorities.
- To raise awareness of communities in and around PNM, supported developing an Environmental Education and Communications strategy for Los Frailes, which has been provided to the Park Director.
- Provided TA to the MAE and Walton III project (CI) for developing a Scope of Work for supporting and implementing community tourism management schemes for coastal tourism products through awarding patents that will facilitate managing and regulating public access.
- To build local management capacity in Protected Areas, together with the MAE, in October the project facilitated a two day training event to 37 park guards from Machalilla National Park, the Pacoche Wildlife Coastal Marine Reserve, and the Isla Corazon y Fragata Wildlife Reserve. Training focused on the norms and regulations applicable to Protected Areas, the different types and levels of environmental infractions, and how to report infractions to the MAE.

Gulf of Guayaquil

- Analyzed possibility of developing and implementing an informational tool that allows managing fishery information (database for fishery registries). The project outlined the needs for the system and obtained a proposal from a local university. The system would cost around \$15,000 and the MAE is exploring the feasibility of Global Environmental Facility financing .
- Assisted Churute Reserve Director in defining priorities, beginning to develop the fishery component of the new management plan.
- During first semester of FY13, concluded a participatory process to develop new fishing regulations and re-zone fishing sites within the Churute Mangroves Ecological Reserve for which the project has worked closely with crabbing organizations and local authorities. The new regulations are needed to resolve territorial conflicts between crabbing organizations and update what fishing/crabbing practices would be permitted in order to protect the species within the Reserve. The project has also supported designing and implementing a new system for issuing fishing permits. As part of this process, the project facilitated a workshop with 17 fishing organizations to reach agreement on the fishing techniques and practices that would be permitted under the new regulations as well as the guidelines crabbers would have to obey in order to maintain their fishing permit. This serves as input to the proposal for new fishing regulations and zoning that will soon be presented to the MAE for approval. Also reviewed the Plan for Preventing and Controlling Forest Fires for the Churute

Reserve provided by Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and coordinated key aspects with the reserve.

- Provided training to INP staff working for the Red Crab Program in various fields in order to strengthen the program's research and obtain inputs needed to implement fishery evaluation models (see activity 1.1.1).
- Guided and instructed INP staff working for the Red Crab Program on how to prepare periodic technical and scientific reports to share results from field research.
- During the first semester of FY13, guided and supervised replicating participatory crab monitoring with crabbing organizations in the El Oro province. This includes 1) TA to INP to extend and implement participatory methodology for the monitoring commercial catches in El Oro 2) supporting the INP in implementing initial training workshops to new fishing organizations that will be collecting data for the crab stock (commercial catch) analysis in El Oro, and 3) identifying main crabbing spots in El Oro. During the second semester of FY13, geo-referenced main crabbing spots in El Oro.
- During the first semester of FY13, helped the Sub-secretariat for Coastal and Marine Management hold a workshop with mangrove concessionaires in the El Oro province to review implementation of concession agreements and develop a work plan for joint activities.
- Continued providing technical assistance to protected area directors and the MAE regional directors, with a focus on planning, strengthening management, and optimizing budgets and leveraging financial resources.

Galera San Francisco

- Supported developing a baseline for registering fishermen that enter the reserve.
- Provided scuba diving training to park guards.
- Supported training park guards.
- Supported beach clean-up activities.
- Supported MAE with printing brochures on Protected Areas in Esmeraldas.
- Continued support is planned to share the benefits and reasons for creating the Reserve with local communities.

Progress/Impact of Activity 4.1.2 Design and support implementation of oversight and monitoring systems

Gran Reserva Chachi

- Provided technical assistance for implementation of a common monitoring system for Socio Bosque in the Gran Reserva Chachi, together with the MAE, FECHE, Socio Bosque and other donors in the region with an emphasis on training community forest guards, improving processes for reporting violations, and coordinating with authorities.

PNM

- First semester, provided TA to design a database that will manage information regarding monitoring PNM (patrol activities), findings, and corrective actions.

Gulf of Guayaquil

- Facilitated having the Fishery Inspector coordinate and jointly implement closed crabbing season patrol operations with crabbers.
- Helped crabbers plan and implement patrol activities during the closed crabbing season in coordination with local authorities (fishing inspectors and port authorities).
- During first semester of FY13, provided binoculars and radio equipment (radio base, portable radios, antenna, batteries, and chargers) to strengthen monitoring and oversight activities in the Churute Reserve

Strategy 4.2.: Strengthen Local Capacity

In FY13 the Project built local management capacity by providing technical assistance and training to key stakeholders to strengthen the management of their organizations/institutions and institutionalize processes and procedures that will support natural resource management in years to come. It is started to develop tools and streamlining processes for collaborating with the MAE to leave sustainable mechanisms in place for implementing joint conservation initiatives, such as mangrove concessions, monitoring red crab populations, and Socio Bosque.

Progress/Impact of Activity 4.2.1: Strengthen local capacity of communities, local governments, grassroots organizations, etc

Cross-cutting

- Assured local capacity to provide TA by collaborating with Altrópico, CIIFEN, Ecocacao, Bioeducar, Conservación y Desarrollo, and Ecolex.

Gran Reserva Chachi

- Provided TA for strengthening community organizational capacity of the Guadual and Sabalito communities to implement procedures required by Socio Bosque and incorporate them in statutes/policies so that they are not vulnerable to change when leadership changes. Community members are aware of, use, and refer to new policies and are eager to share their experiences with other communities in FY14.

Gulf of Guayaquil

- Strengthened INP's implementation of the Red Crab Program (see activity 4.1.1) that is now financed by the INP and their continued leadership of the coalition for monitoring red crabs in the Gulf of Guayaquil.
- Strengthened the INP in its efforts to replicate and expand the Red Crab Program and continued use of equipment that was donated by the project (see activity 4.1.1).
- Strengthened seven crab association administrative (accounting, compliance with tax policies, MAE reporting requirements for mangrove concessions) and organizational (assembly meeting management) capacity so that they can fulfill conservation commitments.
- Supported the Provincial Government of Guayas in developing a provincial climate change adaptation strategy (activity 2.1.1).

Strategy 4.3: Design and Support Systems for inter-institutional communication and coordination

The project supports coalitions that are led by the MAE or local stakeholders and serve as platforms to coordinate and plan conservation efforts among a wide range of stakeholders within specific Project areas and to complement the activities of USAID and other donors through similar or complementary projects. The Project is also promoting direct partnerships with public, private and community stakeholders to leverage funds and to implement Project activities.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 4.3.1: Strengthen coalitions

National Level

- Coordinated activities with other projects by USAID and other donors, as well as with government institutions (MAE, PROMUNI, MAGAP, etc.).

Gran Reserva Chachi

- Supported the conservation coalition in the Gran Reserva Chachi in implementing its work plan and coordinating with other institutions with an emphasis on protecting and monitoring Socio Bosque conservation areas and development of productive activities that are linked to biodiversity conservation. Coalition members worked together to prepare a template for reporting conservation/Socio Bosque violations and community leaders have been trained by the Ecuadorian Internal Revenue System on accounting practices and responsibilities.

PNM, BPCHC and the Ayampe River Watershed

- Helped form a coalition for stakeholders in the BPCHC under the leadership of the MAE Santa Elena office, which has assumed members that previously belonged to the PNM/Ayampe coalition. Stakeholders first held a coordination workshop in January with 25 representatives of entities that are providing assistance to improve natural resource management and conservation within BPCHC. As a result, participants identified synergies and became aware of other organizations or projects working in the region with which they can coordinate technical assistance to communities and agreed to form conservation coalition that will meet on a regular basis. Stakeholders agreed to strengthen forestry control in communities, and to communicate progress in their activities on a monthly basis. Meetings are being held approximately every three months. Twenty-one people attended the second coalition meeting in May, representing four communities and five institutions. Participants reviewed the new management strategy that the project helped develop for the Chongón Colonche Protected Forest, which covers over 83,000 hectares. A third meeting was held in July and the next is planned for October.

Gulf of Guayaquil

- Guided and strengthened the Coalition for Red Crab Monitoring in the Gulf of Guayaquil in expanding coalition members and fomenting fishery policies related to red crabs (as indicated under activity 1.1.1). The fifth coalition meeting was held in March, which was attended by 47 people representing 18 crab organizations, the MAE, Provincial government of Guayas, Port Captain, and Vice Ministry for Aquaculture and Fisheries, as well as advisors from the INP and

the project. An extraordinary coalition meeting was held in July to review research and prepare a joint declaration regarding changes that the coalition proposes regarding the closed seasons. The next meeting is planned for October 28th. Also, members met with members of the National Federation of Fishing Organizations to analyze results from the participatory red crab stock analysis that the project has implemented since January 2011 with the National Fishery Institute and 26 crabbing organizations. The meeting served to build consensus on the need to change the closed season for reproduction - currently from January 15 – February 15 - based on the research results.

- Guided and strengthened the Mondragón Island Coalition for Controlling Closed Seasons, from January 15- February 15 and August 15 – September 15. Coalition meetings were held for planning, overseeing, and evaluating implementation of monitoring activities during the closed season under Bioeducar's leadership and with participation from fishery inspector authorities. Last semester the MAE committed to try to leverage funding to support the crab associations in covering gas expenses during their patrol activities.
- Guided and strengthened the Escalante Island coalition for managing a joint mangrove concession among 4 organizations, which was awarded this semester. The coalition meets regularly (met four times in FY13) during which members coordinate implementing their management plan, monitoring activities during the closed session, and filing complaints for deforestation. The organizations are also now participating in the INP's red crab program.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 4.3.2: Obtain co-financing and/or leverage funds

- Supported grantee Eco Cacao who provided farm level TA and training workshops to members of Eco Cacao and the Caja Campesina Agroecológica Muisne (CCAM) for implementing sustainable farming practices, tree nurseries, integrated farm management plans and organic certification requirements. Also under Ecocacao's grant helped protect water sources, implement water storage and watering systems, and consolidate forest conservation corridors.
- In June a new grant agreement was signed for the fourth phase of technical assistance to members of Ecocacao in natural resource management in order to improve biodiversity conservation on their farms and in supporting the creation of commercial linkages with environmentally responsible markets. The grant contemplates continued implementation of good practices for natural resource management/conservation and strengthening the grantee's capacity to provide technical assistance to replicate conservation and environmentally safe agricultural practices as well as developing materials to share grantee's knowledge and experiences from activities to date.
- Leveraged funds, totaling over \$16.8M (see details in Annex 3).
- Helped the Dos Mangas community prepare a small grant application for USAID to improve eco-tourism infrastructure and services.
- Assisted the Dos Mangas community prepare a proposal that could leverage more than \$100,000 in funding from the Santa Elena provincial government to support community tourism development.

Strategy 4.4: Upon MAE request continue providing input for development of public policies

Upon MAE's request, the Project provides technical and legal input for developing public policies for natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 4.4.1: Provide input to the MAE for policy and program development related to conservation and biodiversity management.

- As indicated above under Activities 4.1.1 and 4.1.2, continued supporting PNM management (updating the management plan, strengthening monitoring and oversight, public use management, and others), Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco, RE Manglares Churute (monitoring and oversight; administration and management), and RVS Manglares El Salado (monitoring and oversight; administration and management).

MAE:

- After developing a Protected Area Operational Management Manual to streamline operations, budgeting, and human resource management tasks, among others, the project worked with the MAE to pilot its use in three Protected Areas. In September 2012 the project carried out a week long off-site workshop with the representatives from the MAE's National Biodiversity Division and the National Environmental Fund along with park guards and the PNM Director to pilot preparing their annual operational plans. In October 2012 the same was done for Antisana Ecological Reserve, Machalilla National Park and Yasuni National Park. The process involved reviewing the reasons that the Protected Area exists (such as being the home to endangered species) and the threats that those animals, flora, and fauna face. Then work plans are developed to address the area's needs based on the funding available for next year.
- During the second semester the project's scope of work was modified to expand project support to develop additional operational plans and work with the MAE to strengthen its tools and approaches for protected area management. In May, the project worked with the MAE's National Biodiversity Division staff on developing training courses for the MAE's Provincial Directors and Protected Area Directors, which were held on May 14th and 16th.

Autonomous Decentralized Governments:

- Supported the design of the Climate Change Strategy for Guayas Province (under activity 2.1.1).
- Continued supporting access to Socio Bosque and promoting the program (under activity 3.1.2).
- Provided TA for provincial, municipal, and parochial governments for implementing activities set out in the POAMs and activities contemplated in the environmental education programs developed in FY12 (mentioned above under activities 1.1.4 and 4.1.1).

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 4.4.2: Support sharing and training related to implementing the new Environmental Code regarding forests, biodiversity, and climate change.

Given that a date has not yet been set for the National Assembly to review the new Environmental Code, which houses the forestry law proposal that the project helped develop, the MAE has requested that the project prioritize its pending technical assistance to support a forestry regulatory framework and training on protected forests. To this end, to continue strengthening the forestry regulatory framework, together with the National Forestry Division, the project plans to review national regulations (Tratado Unificado de Leyes Ambientales – TULAS) relating to protected forest management and hold workshops in this regard. Through technical assistance provided to the MAE in FY13, the project found that there are 237 protected forests, of which 179 are mapped out and make up a total of 2,265,742 hectares, and that 92 have 80% of their natural vegetation coverage (a total of 1,211,511 hectares).

Progress/Impact of Communications/Outreach

- Documented and disseminated technical materials, success stories, lessons learned, and fostered their replication through the following on-going activities:
 - Continued preparing and distributing weekly reports to the COR and project staff/subcontractors.
 - Distributed monthly newsletters in Spanish to present short articles and photos that explain project impact to project stakeholders.
 - Coordinated updating project website with the MAE.
- During the first semester, outreach activities included:
 - Ecuador's Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation (SETECI for its Spanish acronym) conducted a technical evaluation of project activities in Guayas, Santa Elena, and Manabí. As part of the evaluation SETECI conducted site visits with crabbing communities in the Gulf of Guayaquil and farming communities in the Ayampe River watershed during which SETECI representatives saw first-hand the project's support to protect crab populations and mangroves as well as its technical assistance to help communities improve agricultural practices to promote conservation as well as access the Government of Ecuador's Socio Bosque Program, which provides cash for conservation payments for a 20 year period. SETECI also met with project partners (MAE, Provincial Government of Guayas, and INP) to evaluate the joint initiatives being implemented with the project.
 - Updated project one pagers and project data on Rainforest Alliance's Eco-Index webpage.
 - Participated in the International Symposium on Medicinal Plants and Natural Products during which Deputy Chief of Party/Value Chain Specialist Walter Palacios presented the project's work with tagua.
 - Participated in Socio Bosque's partner workshop "Un intercambio para el cambio".
 - Coordinated updating project website with the MAE.
- During the second semester of FY13, outreach activities included:
 - Participated in the Ecological Restoration Chapter workshop held by the Socio Bosque Program.
 - Participated in the European Union's presentation and discussion regarding their Forestry Harvesting and Domestic Markets Report.
 - Finalized article on tagua research to be published by Acta Horticulturae (<http://www.actahort.org/>).

- Upon invitation by the Uruguayan Ministry of Housing, Territorial Management and Environment, protected areas specialist Richard Vaca presented experiences at its VI National Protected Area Conference in September, which highlighted the project's innovative and practical methodology for planning and prioritizing activities.
- Providing input for Peruvian journalist, Jack Lo, to prepare an article for the *Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental* (SPDA) on the project's experiences and impact in the Ayampe River watershed.
- Provided input for USAID Washington to prepare a case study on the project's use of biodiversity funding to address climate change threats.
- Supported the National Forestry Inventory team in reviewing indicators and tools for gathering socio-economic data.
- Completed survey regarding experiences with Socio Bosque beneficiaries requested by Socio Bosque/GIZ.
- Accompanied USAID delegation to meet with grantee Ecocacao and hold site visits in the Gran Reserva Chachi and Gulf of Guayaquil.
- Upon request by the MAE Director for the Manabí Province began planning an event with park guards from the region to share the project's experience to improve protected area management in Machalilla National Park. Also upon his request, planned an event (scheduled for October 22 – 23) for project beneficiaries in region to share the project's work with good agricultural practices that support conservation, such as replacing chemical fertilizers with organic ones.
- In July, presented project activities and results to the MAE Director for the Esmeraldas Province and approximately 30 MAE staff including park directors and park guards. The project also gave a similar presentation to the MAE Director and his technical staff, representatives of the provincial counsel, community stakeholders and other local authorities.
- Henry Quiroz and subcontractor Altrópico participated in the Socio Bosque Program's Coastal Region Partners fair to exchange experiences and lessons learned for forest conservation, monitoring, and investment planning.
- Walter Palacios participated in the Sustainable Forestry Production Seminar in Quito where the project gave a presentation on integral farm management for small forestry producers.
- Manfred Altamirano and Juan Carlos Santos participated in the MAE's World Environmental Day celebration in Guayaquil. The project managed a stand where it displayed its video on mangrove conservation (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hIcZ5lkCwnc>) and distributed hand outs on project activities.
- Project technical leaders met with USAID Ecuador Environment Office and various MAE offices to present the project's key experiences related to:
 1. Regulating usages by human settlements in Protected Areas
 2. Bio-commerce to benefit conservation – tagua and red crabs
 3. Natural Resource Management using a farmer's integrated vision and supporting local authorities with climate change adaptation
 4. Supporting the Government of Ecuador's natural resource management and conservation priorities
 5. Implementation mechanisms

- Project Associate, Danielle Miley, presented USAID with an outline of the project's Final Report.
- Printed four brochures to promote best practices in agriculture, forest management, organic fertilizers, and tagua management, which local authorities, project advisors, and community leaders distributed to farmers in the Ayampe River Watershed and Chongón Colonche Protected Forest.
- Submitted photos and summaries of four key project activities to be published on USAID Ecuador's Facebook page regarding support for Protected Area Management, Mangrove Concession Management and Crab Sales, Integrated Farm Management, and Conservation Incentives through the Socio Bosque Program.
- Held a workshop with representatives of the Puerto López, Jipijapa and Paján municipalities, the Santa Elena Provincial Counsel, and local community leaders to present 4 brochures prepared by the project to promote best practices in agriculture, forest management, organic fertilizers, and tagua management.

SECTION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Activities continue to be focused on the following four types of ecosystems: 1) coastal rainforests in the Chocó region; 2) dry forests along the central and southern regions

of the coast; 3) mangroves; and 4) other coastal/marine areas bordering the ocean. The main threats to biodiversity conservation in these areas are related to changes in land use, lack of economic alternatives, and weak local capacity for coordination and management. The primary potential negative impacts that could result from these activities and their respective prevention/mitigation measures are:

- Risk of erosion resulting from the spread of agro-forestry and integrated farms, which will be prevented by promoting and providing training in using soil conservation techniques.
- Possible changes in/impact on existing vegetation, which will be mitigated by using careful analysis in selecting and preparing intervention sites. To this end, only secondary forests and brush would be affected.
- Risk of water contamination as a result of inadequate residual solid waste management, which will be prevented by using targeted criteria for implementation.
- Risk of displacement of important animal (birds and reptiles) species, which is mitigated by tree regeneration in accordance with the approved Environmental Assessment.

The project has prepared environmental impact checklists (FRAs for its Spanish Acronym for: 1) agro-forestry/reforestation, 2) integrated farms, 3) mangrove management and sustainable red crab collection, 4) improved forestry harvesting, 5) tagua management and 6) manual control of the African snail, all of which have been approved by USAID. This period the project updated progress online via SIGA for implementing the environmental plans for the 6 above mentioned FRAs that have been approved by USAID (see Annexes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9).

SECTION 5: CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED, SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED/IMPLEMENTED, AND LESSONS LEARNED

In addition to the lessons learned reported in previous reports, which remain valid, the following bullet points summarize the challenges encountered in this reporting period:

- **Counterpart Staffing:** Implementation of red crab analysis is now led by the INP and the extent of research continues to depend on its staffing, which is less than initially envisioned. Research continues, but has been adapted in accordance with the INP's available resources. Likewise, the MAE has high turnover rates in some protected areas (RMGSF especially), which often causes delays or changes in the TA the project can provide.
- **Assuring Intended Use of Socio Bosque Program Incentives:** After supporting community participation in the Socio Bosque Program, which provides cash-for-conservation incentives, communities, the program, and the project realized that communities needed to have more formal administrative and financial systems and checks and balances to assure proper use of funding. This period the project helped two communities in the Gran Reserva Chachi update their internal community regulations to strengthen policies for developing investment plans and using funds. The communities now have administrative and financial procedures in place that increase accountability among leaders and participation among community members.
- **USAID's mid-term evaluation of the project compiled eight key lessons learned.** The following are key lessons learned presented in USAID's mid-term evaluation of the project, which was concluded in August 2013:

Excerpts from pages 47-49 from Evaluation of USAID/Ecuador's Sustainable Forests And Coasts Project completed in August 2013 by Mentefactura Cia Ltda

- *The principal lessons learned from the project include its importance for biodiversity conservation on the Ecuadorian coast, the inclusion of the Ecuadorian Government in project activity planning, as well as lessons learned for future project design regarding expectations and objectives for economic development components.*
- *Part of the project success derives from its approach towards planning. Instead of preparing a plan internally and seeking government support afterwards, the project assessed needs with local and provincial authorities first and presented cooperation alternatives based on mutual interest. Later on, this cooperation was extended to national authorities after the project had proven to be successful on the ground. The general perception of authorities at all levels confirms that this approach is more inclusive and encourages commitment towards addressing national needs and priorities.*
- *The project should be credited for strengthening USAID's operations in the Ecuadorian coast. The relationships and accomplishments found during the evaluation process should be considered as an important step towards a longstanding commitment to working in this geographic region.*
- *Although the original project's expectations were met, the extent of the support was limited by the relatively short life span of the project and several activities could require further assistance and support from USAID after the project is over. The role of international cooperation in Ecuador has changed in recent years. Most of the major sources of cooperation funding available for environmental activity are currently co-managed by the Ministry of Environment. Harmonization and*

alignment with national priorities and political emerging needs seems to be the only possible way to succeed in today's environmental scenario. USAID projects in Ecuador do not mobilize large amounts of resources and are not co-managed by national authorities like the case of the German Cooperation. USAID makes a greater contribution at a different scale, prioritizing action oriented initiatives in local areas partnering with governments and civil society to increase capacities and transfer human talent.

- Some impacts of the project might not be long-lasting. Most of the reasons of this assumption are related to a weakness regarding tools and guidelines to incorporate sustainability into planning, implementation and decision-making. This leads to conclusions regarding a number of lessons learned:
 - The absence of a clear definition from the beginning when the project would end, introduced uncertainty for the different stakeholders.
 - The uncertainty regarding who will be responsible for the follow-up of existing activities, particularly concerning the study and management of natural resources (e.g. ivory nut) and promotion best management practices. Stakeholders and beneficiaries might not identify a responsible entity to take the lead after project funding is over.
 - The perception is that project targets were too ambitious considering that the lifetime of the projects was maximum five years and there was great uncertainty regarding new phases or extensions. Since several activities were conducted in the short run and the overall duration of the project was short, there is very little time to ensure sustainability in the long run (myopia).
 - Little attention was placed in the design phase on the risk to monetize and incorporate rural communities towards market economy. Business skills, knowledge, attitudes and values were promoted without sufficient attention to cultural and social risks and this type of programming should be avoided. It is probably unrealistic to expect people who have never thought of running a business to succeed in a few years, but they could gain skills towards being able to do that. The fact that these projects are located in hot spots and protected areas usually creates additional difficulties in achieving financial sustainability. Therefore, it should not be a surprise that only a few productive activities and processes remain in place after time.
- There is a current discussion within USAID regarding the combination of biodiversity conservation and economic growth. At the moment, there is no common understanding about which type of projects and activities can be financed through biodiversity earmarked funds. To achieve both, economic and biodiversity related goals and results, is a clear challenge regarding the strict conditions that biodiversity earmarked funding implies. The USAID Biodiversity Code demands that investments in productive activities need to support biodiversity conservation objectives as an overwriting principle. They are not intended to support economic development or improved living conditions in the first place, only if they in turn contribute to biodiversity conservation. This puts a strong limit on the ability to support productive processes and the investment in scaling up production to support local livelihoods.
- Facing time constraints and budget limitations for the design and implementation of projects it seems not very recommendable to include objectives and components of poverty alleviation and improvement of productivity in USAID projects that have a short duration since these components require long-term commitment. Thus, it would be more feasible and promising to focus on areas where USAID capacities could offer an important support to national needs such as technical assistance, human capacity development and applied research which would all contribute to improving biodiversity conservation in Ecuador. On the other hand, if USAID expects to continue working on poverty alleviation and structural changes, a different type of contract design would be recommended. This would envision long-term commitment from the beginning with the respective amount of budget and avoids a rush for results that can be counterproductive in working with local communities.
- By continuing the support for sustainable production and commercialization of NTFP (cap straw, ivory nut) and organic cacao positive results can be generated in the long term; however, under current socio-economic circumstances of the beneficiaries, it should not be expected that major economic income changes and major changes in market structures will occur within the limited project timeframe.

SECTION 6: ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT APPROACH

An adaptive management concept is integrated into activity implementation to adapt and learn, ultimately leading to adjustments to our implementation strategy if needed. Examples of such adjustments during this reporting period in no specific order include:

- 1) **Expanded SOW.** The project worked with USAID to expand its SOW to include support for the MAE's Biodiversity Division in improving protected area management, for which implementation began in the second semester of FY13.
- 2) **Continued immediate responses to MAE needs.** The project continued to provide immediate and responsive technical assistance to MAE authorities as requested for forestry policy support. The MAE has expressed its appreciation for the project's flexibility and ability to immediately respond to needs that fall within the project's scope. One example is the project's support for Protected Forests in the context of its support and training for the forestry regulatory framework.

SECTION 7: BEST PRACTICES TO BE TAKEN TO SCALE

The following are examples of new replicable models the project has developed in the second half of FY13:

- 1. Implementation of Good Agricultural Practices/Reducing Chemical Fertilizers:** The project has demonstrated that replacing chemicals with biological fertilizers can help subsistence farmers maintain or increase their productivity and save money. Some farmers are even producing the biological fertilizers to sell to other farmers in the region, which are cheaper than chemicals. This practice addresses one of the main threats to biodiversity in the Ayampe River Watershed. In October, upon request by the MAE and MAGAP offices in Manabi, the project will be sharing these experiences with 140 farms from Portoviejo and Chone to foment their replication. Furthermore, the project developed and printed four brochures to promote best practices in agriculture, forest management, organic fertilizers, and tagua management, which can continue to be replicated and reused throughout the region.
- 2. Supporting Climate Change Adaptation:** USAID's Global Climate Change and Forestry & Biodiversity offices are in the process of finalizing a case study on the USAID Sustainable Forests and Coasts project as part of a set of case studies and accompanying guidance on integrated biodiversity and adaptation programming within USAID. The draft case study stated that “While the program was designed prior to the advent of USAID climate change funding, it has proven nimble in incorporating climate change adaptation (CCA) into a traditional conservation program” and “As the Costas y Bosques program enters its final year, much has been learned in terms of overlaying adaptation activities atop traditional biodiversity programming -- replicating these approaches will inform future programming funded with any mix of CCA-biodiversity monies.”
- 3. Developing Internal Regulations to Strengthen Community Management and Use of Socio Bosque Funding:** Mentioned above, after supporting community participation in the Socio Bosque Program, the project responded to community needs to have more formal administrative and financial systems and checks and balances for developing investment plans and using funds. The experience has proven successful in the Gran Reserva Chachi and can be replicated in other communities.
- 4. A new paradigm for managing protected areas.** After developing a Protected Area Management Manual together with the MAE in FY12, this year the project has become recognized internationally for the methodology it is using to transform conservation activities in protected areas. The project was invited to share its experiences at a conference in Uruguay in September, which highlighted the project's innovative and practical methodology for planning and prioritizing activities. The participatory methodology used first identifies the area's conservation values and threats and then establishes clear strategies for obtaining and measuring results based on those values and threats, taking into consideration the financial and human resources available to the area.

5. USAID's mid-term evaluation of the project provided insights regarding the following best practices from project implementation:

- Giving visibility to marginalized rural communities.
- Having responsive attitudes towards the needs and requests of beneficiaries.
- Consistently aligning with government policies and seeking to address the needs and priorities of the Ecuadorian Government.
- Supporting sustainability through extensive capacity development of project leaders and of government representatives and institutions, and the strengthening of and contribution to legitimizing community organizations and establishing their legal recognition.
- Working with established practices and associating the project to successful programs such as Socio Bosque, which brings predictability and strong engagement.
- Providing ongoing guidance and technical support, as opposed to simply transferring large amounts of financial support or large purchases for logistical purposes, proved to be both an effective and efficient use of project resources.

ANNEX 1: WORK PLAN STATUS CHARTS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

1) Gran Reserva Chachi and its buffer zone

Threats	Expected results	Key actions	Status	Responsible staff/ Implementing partner
Loss and/or alteration of critical habitats	15,260.33 Has remain in the Socio Bosque program	Provided technical assistance to communities to meet the requirements for maintaining Socio Bosque's incentives. TA focused on helping community leaders present expenditures in community meetings. The project also supported communities in monitoring forest conservation. Patrol reports were compiled for Guadual, Tsepi, and Sabalito. Investment plans were updated in accordance with Socio Bosque due dates.	Completed	Altrópico
	Strengthen community forest guard capacity to monitor conservation areas	Held workshop in Guadual with 15 people from other communities to share experiences with monitoring. Trained 65 people in monitoring from Guadual, Calle Manza, and Sabalito.	Completed	Altrópico
Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	Coalition for Gran Reserva Chachi and area of influence led by a coalition member and strengthened	Altrópico continued leading coalition efforts to coordinate inter-institutional coordination with an emphasis on monitoring forest conservation under Socio Bosque. Prepared and implemented 2013 work plan. Facilitated accounting training by the SRI for communities and filing complaints (illegal logging, etc) to Socio Bosque.	Completed	Altrópico
	At least 2 communities with increased administrative capacity	Provided TA to strengthen community organizational capacity to implement procedures required by SB and incorporate them in statutes/policies (Guadual and Sabalito). New internal regulations have been printed and distributed to community members and are used during their community meetings. These experiences will be shared with other communities in FY14.	Completed	Altrópico
Lack of economic alternatives	At least 5 communities implement productive activities linked to biodiversity conservation or income generating activities	Supported implementing productive activities linked to biodiversity conservation or income generating activities and including in SB investment plans (cacao in Tsepi, community stores in San Miguel Negro, Calle Manza, and Sabalito, and community banks in San Miguel and Chispero).	Completed	Altrópico
		Conducted an in-country study tour in Dos Mangas (29 participants from 15 communities and FECCHE) to share experiences on managing budgets, monitoring forest conservation, and implementing productive activities using Socio Bosque Program Incentives. Also conducted internal exchanges for forestry patrol.	Completed	Altrópico

2) Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco and watersheds of the Galera San Francisco Peninsula

Threats	Expected results	Key actions	Status	Responsible staff/Implementing partner
Loss and/or alteration of critical habitats	96 properties with conservation areas are implementing farm management plans	Consolidation of conservation corridors through farm plans emphasizing best practices (natural regeneration, enrichment of conservation areas and farms, improve agro-forestry systems with cacao on 40 farms)	Completed	EcoCacao
		Training in enriching conservation areas with commercial tree species and in improving farm productivity	Planned for next Semester	Walter Palacios and Ecocacao
	330 farmers trained (220 new) and implementing practices that reduce water contamination	To date, 12 held workshops, open houses, and field work (27 mingas) to Ecocacao technical reps and members of Ecocacao and CCAM on agro-ecology and raising farm animals, sustainable cattle ranching, and solid waste management. 457 new farmers from CCAM attended.	Completed	EcoCacao
		Held reforestation group work sessions in critical areas such as riverbanks and near streams using materials from community tree nurseries (Ríos Sua, Bunche, Cabo, Tonchigue, Piedra)	Completed	EcoCacao
		Recovered 8 cliffs and other areas for water collection (Caimito, La Mina, Nueva Unión, 7 de Ago, Galerita)	Completed	EcoCacao
	120 farmers maintain organic certification	Provided TA to Implement internal control systems through inspectors. The organic certification was renewed.	Completed	EcoCacao
Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	The Marine Reserve's operational plan and programs are known and supported by local stakeholders and coordinated with the provincial office	Supported the MAE and local actors to strengthen local capacity for conservation in the Reserve (workshops on sustainable fishing practices with 25 people in Cabo San Francisco).	Completed/On-going	Cristóbal Rodas and Reserve Director
	Marine Reserve's monitoring and oversight system strengthened	Held meetings with stakeholders (fishing organization and local authorities) to coordinate activities	Completed	Cristóbal Rodas
		Prepare a Manual regarding procedures and protocol for interactions between authorities and local stakeholders that operate in the Reserve	Reprogrammed due to multiple changes in Reserve Director	Cristóbal Rodas and Reserve Director
		Provided scuba diving training for 4 park guards.	Completed	Cristóbal Rodas and Reserve Director
		Study tour or training focused on improving capacity and knowledge of Protected Area management	Planned for FY14 due to multiple changes in Reserve Director	Cristóbal Rodas and Reserve Director
Lack of economic alternatives	220 new families (benefiting 1,100 people) access credit to implement productive activities that use best practices for natural	Provided TA and support for productive activities that generate additional income to farmers that are accessing credits provided by CCAM	Completed	EcoCacao
		Maintained commercial linkages for organic cacao (Nova Monda).	Completed	Cristóbal Rodas

	resource management and generate income			
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3) Parque Nacional Machalilla and Ayampe River Watershed

Threats	Expected results	Key actions	Status	Responsible staff/Implementing partner
Loss or alteration of critical habitats	At least 2,000 new hectares of forest are conserved under the Socio Bosque Program, helping strengthen a conservation corridor between PNM and BPCHC	Assisted (with investment plan, measured conservation area, prepared map) the Las Nuñez community (641.55 ha), Mr. Luis Aranea (484.75 ha), Aurelio Baque (58.93 ha), Bernabé Medina (14.91 ha), Crisólogo Chilan (48.63 ha), and Dolly Lenis Lino (11.68 ha) submit applications to Socio Bosque, which received approval. Also explored helping the Agua Blanca community inside PNM meet requirements to apply for the Socio Bosque Program with 1,452.38 hectares. Also received approval for Olón and Salanguillo, which were submitted in AF12.	Completed	ECOLEX
	At least five communities strengthen implementing good practices for natural resource management	Provided TA to implement 65 production plans and strengthen model farms in order to increase production and biodiversity conservation in 13 communities. TA focused on increasing productivity to \$79,500.	Completed	CyD
		Provided TA and training to implement best practices for natural resource management on 61 farms in 13 communities. Key best practices being shared with the MAE provincial offices are organic fertilizer “boil”, water management, diversifying crops, planting on hills to prevent erosion, etc. Experiences are being disseminated to other farmers in the region (highlighting benefits for climate change adaptation, food security, family incomes, and conservation)	Completed	CyD
		Developed and documented the project’s Tagua Program.	Completed	Walter Palacios
		Developed communication tools (flyers, 8 chapter radio show) and 4 pamphlets to promote conservation and/or implementation of best management practices (tagua, forestry, “boil”, and good agricultural practices). The pamphlets have been distributed to farmers in the region by project/subcontractor staff as well as representatives of the local governments (GAD Santa Elena). The provincial government in Santa Elena is in the process of arranging air time for the radio show.	Completed	Ecolex
	Integral Management Plans conducted for 3,000 Has that include improved forestry harvesting, tagua management, and protection/natural	Supported preparing an Integral Management Plan for Dos Mangas (4,945 hectares). The Dos Mangas Plan is being implemented and includes pilot areas for caña guadúa and tagua, which demonstrate impact (increased productivity) from implementing good management	Completed	Marco Cuasapaz

	regeneration management (EA and FRA)	<p>practices. The PMI in Dos Mangas has allowed the community to implement changes in forestry management - replacing commercial timber harvesting with non-timber forest products (tagua, caña guadua) given increased productivity. Timber extraction has been limited to domestic use in accordance with management practices contemplated in the PMI. The PMI also established a zone for conservation, which is incorporated in the community regulations. The MAE is interested in replicating the PMI model used in Dos Mangas as it incorporates zoning and territorial management practices as well as mechanisms for the MAE and MAGAP oversee and manage community productive practices (tagua, timber, cacao) to regulate and authorize land use.</p> <p>The project also supported the Matapalo community develop a PMI (2,700 hectares) focused on assuring sustainable tagua management within PNM and preparation for next harvest (expected in November). The project provided training to park guards on overseeing implementation of the management plan and to Matapalo for implementing best practices.</p>		
		Provided TA to support protection and restoration in Dos Mangas and tagua management in Matapalo. MAE signed cooperative agreement with the Matapalo Tagua Association, permitting commercial tagua harvesting within the park. The project is supporting implementation of the agreement (implementation and oversight of sustainable tagua management practices).	Completed	
Lack of economic alternatives	At least 45 people have improved income through sustainable forestry products and 400 maintain economic benefits from tagua	<p>Provided TA to strengthen the Tagua value chain including post-harvesting (drying, button production) and price differentials for quality and 430 people maintain economic benefits from tagua that initiated in AF12. This semester determined efficiency of solar drying racks, which is twice as fast as traditional methods.</p> <p>Provided TA to implement 3 simplified forestry harvesting plans (to benefit 5 families – 25 people). Others did not continue with the process and TA was reprogrammed to focus on non-timber forest product forestry management (tagua).</p>	Completed	CyD
			Completed /reprogrammed	Marco Cuasapaz
	At least 11 new commercial linkages created and 2 existing linkages strengthened	<p>Promoted a credit line provided by Codesarrollo, which awarded 4 loans totaling \$5,400 and CyD, which awarded 3 loans.</p> <p>Creating 11 new commercial linkages for agricultural products produced with best practices for NRM</p>	Completed	CyD
		Identified buyers and needs (type of product, volume, price), negotiated fair trade agreements between collection centers and tagua harvesters. There are currently 11	Completed	CyD

		commercial linkages for tagua in Ayampe and Chongon Colonche. \$5,975 have been sold.		
		Developed 4 Investment plans, one for each of the tagua collection centers in Las Maravillas, Rio Blanco, Las Crucitas, and one for the cut tagua and button workshop in Las Crucitas. The basic structure includes a market analysis, analysis of production and investment, and management objectives.	Completed	CyD
		Commercial linkages for caña guadua and paja toquilla in Chongon Colonche	Completed (in Chongon Colonche)	Marco Cuasapaz
Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	Local governments implement priority activities from the POAM	Held workshops to strengthen coordination with PROMUNI and municipal governments to implement the POAM	Completed	Diana Vinueza/PROMUNI
	At least one community within PNM has negotiated a Cooperative Agreement, based on the strategy agreed on with the MAE, to enter the Socio Bosque Program	Developed a strategy for at least one community (Agua Blanca) that is located within Machalilla National Park (MNP) to regulate land use and for that same community to enter the Socio Bosque Program and purchased satellite image of PNM.	Completed	Ecolex, Manuel Bravo, PNM Director
		After the MAE approved the strategy, provided TA for Agua Blanca to develop a cooperation agreement, however community members are still considering the extent of commitments for NRM it will make. Parallel to this the project assisted the Matapalo community develop and sign a cooperative agreement with the MAE to commercially harvest tagua within PNM. The project is providing on-going TA to Matapalo to implement the agreement.	On-going	Ecolex, Manuel Bravo, PNM Director
	3 communities or groups inside PNM benefit from manage tagua based on legal mechanisms agreed on with the MAE	Based on the tagua assessment conducted in FY12 supported developing a legal mechanism for harvesting tagua within PNM for which a cooperative agreement was signed in March between the MAE and Asociación de Productores de Tagua Río Matapalo representing Matapalo, La Colombia, and Manantiales.	Completed	Walter Palacios/ M. Cuasapaz
		Prepared Integral Management Plan, information has been entered into the SAF. The project is providing on going technical assistance on implementing best practices.	Completed /On-going	Walter Palacios/Marco Cuasapaz
	PNM management strengthened and inputs provided for decision making	Provided 42 animal traps, computer, plotter, and radio equipment as well as satellite image of the park. Also helped obtain equipment from the FAP to strengthen monitoring and oversight system.	Completed	Manuel Bravo
		Strengthened technical and financial management of PNM by preparing its Annual Operations Plan using the Protected Area Operational Management Manual as a guide	Completed	Diana Vinueza, Karin Columba, Richard Vaca, Natalia Araujo
		Provided TA to design an Environmental Education strategy to raise awareness among PNM visitors to comply with park policies and regulations, raise awareness among fishermen regarding incidental captures of sea turtles, and raising awareness among local communities	Completed	Diana Vinueza

		on the importance of the park's existence.		
	Coastal tourism management schemes and monitoring and oversight system for NRM strengthened	Supported developing and implementing community/alternative management schemes for beach visitors. Prepared SOW and designed activity for MAE to hire specialist with FAN.	Completed	Manuel Bravo
		Coordinated TA to PNM Director and Provincial MAE Director to implement coastal tourism routes by awarding patents to operate within part of the park. Made site visits and designed activities to be implemented by FAN.	Completed	Manuel Bravo
	Legal mechanism to regulate fishery activities within the marine area of PNM developed and presented to MAE	Based on the assessment conducted in FY12 prepared and submitted a fishery analysis together with management recommendations (fishery registry, conservation agreements, ministerial agreements, etc) to the MAE Provincial Directors (Roddy Macías in March and to Angelo Traverso in August)	Completed	Manuel Bravo

4) Gulf of Guayaquil (including Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute, la Reserva de Producción de Fauna Manglares El Salado, and mangrove concessions)

Threats	Expected results	Key actions	Status	Responsible staff/Implementing partner
Loss and/or alteration of critical habitats	At least one new mangrove concession awarded	Assisted four communities create a coalition and jointly apply for 4,434 hectares on the Escalante, Puerto Arturo, Mosquiñaña and San Francisco islands in the Gulf of Guayaquil. The process involved developing a joint management plan, mapping out the area, and identifying the technical advisor. The group is called <i>Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales de Especies Bioacuáticas y Afines Isla Escalante</i> (APAREBAFIE). Also assisted the Mondragon association obtain a 2nd concession for 183 hectares. Assisted Lucha y Progreso prepare key technical documents (management plan, maps, and internal regulations) to apply for 463 hectares of mangroves.	Completed	Manfred Altamirano/Manuel Bravo/Bioeducar
	Parameters for red crab growth in captivity developed and shared	TA to INP to design and create enclosures to raise crabs in captivity and collect and analyze data. Data is being collected from enclosures (18 females, 15 males) in Puerto Baquerizo where the 25 de Julio community goes to crab. Last semester developed and distributed guide for conducting research. Research is underway and will be on-going.	Completed	Ivan Cedeño/INP
	Mangrove concession experiences documented and presented	Technical report is complete and will be shared with key stakeholders prior to distribution in FY14. The report presents historical information, data and reflections regarding mangrove concessions.	Completed	Manuel Bravo
Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	Management Capacity of RE Manglares Churute strengthened in regard to public use, fishing, and resource management	Analyzed feasibility of developing and implementing an informational management tool to manage fishery data. Prepared SOW and obtained cost estimates from UESS (\$15K), which could possibly be implemented with GEF funding.	Completed	Manfred Altamirano
		Provided TA in: 1) developing POA and oversight activities during closed crabbing season 2) defining priority activities for managing the reserve 3) input for new management plan. The project supported (1) input for fishery chapter of the management plan (2) designing SOW to develop a tree nursery (3) implementing OFDA's Forest Fire Prevention and Control Plan. Also during the first semester provided some radio equipment and binoculars to improve oversight activities.	Completed	

		Reviewed and shared OFDA's Plan for Forest Fire Prevention and Control and provide training for its implementation with the Churute Director. It wasn't deemed feasible for OFDA to train community members in implementing the plan.	Completed	
	Planning and Management of RPFM El Salado strengthened	Worked with new reserve directors to provide background information and define areas where the project can provide support. With current director supported collecting fishery data, which will continue in FY14.	Completed/On-going	Manfred Altamirano
	Mangrove Concessionaires continue and strengthen implementation of the monitoring and oversight system	Assisted groups from Balao and 6 de Julio in exploring feasibility of obtaining panic buttons for ECU911. ECU 911 is considering offering radio protocols and training to the radio operators under the monitoring system in the Gulf so that they can report infractions or emergencies to authorities.	Completed	Manfred Altamirano
		Provided training to 7 crabbing organizations on preparing semi-annual reports on management plan implementation. Requested support to provide training to repair boat motors (from SECAP in mechanics) for 6 de Julio, Balao, Nuevo Por Venir, Puerto La Cruz, Buena Vista, El Conchal, Mondragon, Puerto Tamarindo, Puerto Roma, Lucha y Progreso, which is planned for October 2013. Provided TA to crabbing organizations for planning and supporting compliance and oversight during the closed crabbing season from August 15 – September 15.	On-going/planned for October 2013	Manfred Altamirano/Juan Carlos Santos
		Developed sustainable mechanisms for equipment maintenance equipment (internal quotas). Balao, 6 de Julio and Por Venir have a formal cuota system to cover oversight costs and equipment repair. Balao signed an internal declaration to formalize their commitments.	Completed	Bioeducar/Juan Carlos
		Negotiated a cooperative agreement with shrimpers regarding access to crabbing spots (to date one agreement has been signed). During the 2 nd semester also helped mediate conflicts between crab organizations regarding invasions between crab groups.	Completed	Juan Carlos Santos/Manuel Bravo
		Provided TA to strengthen organizational management (general assembly) and implementation of concession management plans in 6 de Julio, Balao, and Nuevo Por Venir. In first semester helped Balao and Nuevo Porvenir design signs to mark their concession areas, which the groups prepared and installed.	Completed	Bioeducar, Juan Carlos, Manuel Bravo
	Mangrove Concession Coalitions strengthened in mangrove and resource management	Supported the Mondragon mangrove concessionaires in: i) planning activities to enforce closed seasons and ii) obtaining support from the Fishery authorities. During the 2 nd semester, supported Isla Escalante concession in holding 4 meetings this year to launch concession agreement, coordinate implementation of management plan/ closed season enforcement, and	Completed/Will continue	Bioeducar/Manuel Bravo

		provide guidance on filing complaints regarding mangrove deforestation. Although the legal process continues, the complaint against a shrimp company that was cutting mangroves within Isla Escalante's resulted in detaining the deforestation. Also helped facilitate complaints with the Navy regarding shrimp companies that limit waterway access that effect crabbing access.		
	Coalition for Monitoring Red Crab Stock in the Gulf of Guayaquil strengthened	Expanded membership to include 2 new crab associations. During first semester guided and supervised replicating participatory crab monitoring with crabbing organizations in the El Oro province. Supported the INP in identifying and geo-referencing main crabbing spots in El Oro and training organizations in data collections. A special coalition meeting was held in July in which 11 organizations signed a policy recommendation for authorities to change the closed season dates for reproduction (from January to March). During FY13 held a total of 2 coalition meetings and 44 workshops to provide feedback to crabbing groups. The next meeting is planned for October 2013.	Completed/Will continue	INP, Ivan Cedeño
	Strengthen INP's Red Crab Program	Explored developing software to manage research data for the Red Crab Program with the UESS. The UESS developed a proposal, which was provided to the INP. The program would reduce the margin of human error and facilitate data compilation and analysis. The INP is considering expanding the proposal to include other INP programs (in format required by SENESCYT) and looking for the respective financing.	Completed	
		Guided and instructed INP staff working for the Red Crab Program on how to prepare periodic technical and scientific reports to share results from field research (population dynamics and stock), such as 1. Reports on commercial captures 2. Executive reports for decision makers 3. Reports on frequency of sizes 4. Evaluation of crab organization participation 5. Fishery Statistics 2002-2012 6. population density 7. reproductive ecology 8. technical writing and APA regulations.	Completed/Will continue	
		Provided training to INP staff working for the Red Crab Program in various fields in order to strengthen the program's research and obtain inputs needed to monitor red crab stocks.	Completed	
Climate Change	Effects of climate variability on red crabs documented	Explored ways to quantify effects of environmental/climate variables on red crab stocks. Obtained secondary data from INAHMI and INOCAR from 2002 on environmental variables (average sea level, temperature, and rainfall).	Initiated/On-going	INP, Ivan Cedeño
Lack of economic	At least one new	Requested Training from SECAP on	Planned for next	Juan Carlos Santos,

alternatives	commercial linkage created for crabs and previous commercial linkages continue	good manufacturing practices for seafood (crab pulp), which is planned for October 2013.	Semester	Manfred Altamirano
		Provided TA in designing, building, implementing and analyzing temporary cages in order to increase sales during peak days when prices are higher. Cages built in Balao and Caimital as well as 25 de Julio.	Completed	INP, Ivan Cedeño
		Supported accessing new commercial linkages and maintaining current linkages for crab pulp. Expanded linkage with Oro Verde. Total sales exceed \$90,000 in FY13	Completed	Juan Carlos Santos
		Explored alternative markets for live crabs. A new linkage was developed for live crabs between Cangrejal Manny's in Guayaquil and Aguas Vivas Association and between Sociedad de Cangrejo and the Balao association. A brief linkage operated with the Balantra restaurant. Total sales exceed \$22,000 since June.	Completed	Juan Carlos Santos
	Pre-Legal/Political Feasibility Study on Voluntary Blue Carbon Credits as an incentive for concessionaires	Analyzed feasibility designing a strategy to sell carbon credits in voluntary markets. Contacted leading carbon firms (South Pole and Clear Sky) to assess the market, information available, and cost of estimating the volume of commercial carbon credits in Ecuador. Given the cost, time, and complexity of carbon credits and certification requirements the project determined that it is best to wait for the MAE to publish its inventory before offering any further support in this area.	Completed	Ivo Kraljevic, Manuel Bravo

5) Chongón Colonche Mountain Range

Threats	Expected results	Key actions	Status	Responsible staff/Implementing partner
Lack of economic alternatives	At least 3 communities diversity productive activities that favor conservation that are implemented as part of activities included in Socio Bosque investment plans	TA for implementation of best management practices to diversify production in Dos Mangas. The project supported improving tourism tours and is coordinating signing a tourism agreement with Montañi Tours and diversifying tourism products in Olón and use of Socio Bosque funds. The project distributed pamphlets on best practices in Salanguillo, Sube y Baja, etc. The project supported developing investment plans.	Completed	Augusto Pinzón

	At least 4 new commercial linkages created	Provided TA to develop commercial linkages for productive activities implemented with SB incentives. Linkages have been created with (1) Montañitours for tourism with Dos Mangas, (2) Bike Spondylus with Dos Mangas, (3) Paja Toquilla (4) Caña Guadua	Completed	Augusto Pinzón
	At least 200 people have improved income through sustainable tagua management	<p>Provided TA to strengthen the Tagua value chain including post-harvesting (drying, button production) and price differentials for quality. In the first semester installed two hybrid drying racks in La Entrada and Dos Mangas. Designed storage system for collection centers. The tagua production declined, resulting in less sales than contemplated. To date, 110 people in BPOCHC report improved income from sales.</p> <p>Developed 3 investment plans, one for the tagua collection center in La Entrada and two in Dos Mangas.</p> <p>Supported tagua drying techniques (by using drying racks) and in obtaining credit to purchase tagua from tagua harvesters. CyD has provided credit for a total of \$2,000 in credit to the 3 collection centers.</p> <p>Prepared Manual on Best Practices for tagua harvesting and a study on tagua collection in BPOCHC.</p>	Completed	CyD
	At least 40 people have improved income through implementation of best practices for NRM	Provided technical assistance to 9 new model farms (benefiting approx 45 people) to implement best practices for NRM and improve production. A focus group was held to document increased incomes.	Completed	CyD/Henry Quiroz
Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	Management Strategy for Bosque Protector Chongón Colonche developed and presented to MAE	Held a series of workshops to provide TA to design a management/conservation strategy.	Completed	Walter Palacios and Diana Vinuesa
		Developed and submitted strategy proposal to the MAE Santa Elena Director	Completed	
		Foment MAE's implementation/adoption of strategy. The project supported the MAE in presenting the strategy to stakeholders and incorporating feedback. The MAE presented the strategy for connectivity at the Protected Area Congress.	Completed	
	Coalition for monitoring and oversight of natural resources in the Chongón-Colonche mountain range created and strengthened	Promoted creation of coalition with stakeholders from BPOCHC under MAE Santa Elena leadership in January. Since its creation quarterly meetings have been held. The MAE is leading coalition meetings and invites projects and NGOs in the region to present and coordinate their activities.	Completed	A. Pinzón

6) Guayas Province

Threats	Expected results	Key actions	Status	Responsible staff/Implementing partner
Climate change	Climate change strategy for Guayas province developed and shared with stakeholders	Supported developing and sharing climate change adaptation strategy for Guayas	Completed	CIIFEN

7) NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Threats	Expected results	Key actions	Status	Responsible staff/Implementing partner
Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	Management of Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (SNAP) strengthened	Provided TA to strengthen operational and financial management of PAs by preparing 3 pilot projects to develop annual operational plans (PNM, PN Yasuni, and RE Antisana)	Plans completed	Karin Columba -- Consultora
		Supported designing and implementing a new Protected Area Management Model. To date, developed operational plans for 9 protected areas (Reserva Ecológica Mache Chindul, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Manglares Estuario del Río Muisne, Reserva Ecológica Manglares Cayapas Mataje, Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Isla Corazón y Fragatas, Parque Nacional Podocarpus, Parque Nacional Sangay, Parque Nacional Sumaco, and Reserva de Producción de Fauna Cuyabeno).	On-going	
	Input for forestry policies provided. Forestry regulations developed and shared with stakeholders	Upon the MAE's request, the project provided inputs for forestry regulations. During the first semester conducted national level assessment of protected forests and a more detailed analysis of Guayas for the Sub-secretariat of Natural Patrimony. During the second semester the MAE, since approval of the new Environmental code is still pending, the MAE requested the project support regulatory frameworks and training/workshops regarding protected forests, which is on-going.	On-going	Walter Palacios/Consultants

ANNEX 2: RESULTS REPORTING TABLES

A. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S USAID/ECUADOR INDICATORS

INDICATORS	Accumulative Results To Date September 2013		
	FY13Target (Sept 2013)	FY12 Results (Sept 2012)	FY13 Results (Sept 2013)
Summary of the Project's USAID/Ecuador Indicators			
INDICATOR ENV-1: Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance (1.1. and 1.2. PMP)	718,787	426,133	744,332
INDICATOR ENV-2 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance (2.2. PMP)	10,000	11,120	16,225
INDICATOR ENV-3: Number of people trained in BMP for natural resources and in BMP along value chains. (1.3. PMP)	3,200	3,657	4,435 (70,078 hours)

B. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S INDICATORS BY PIR

Indicators	FY13 Target	FY12 Results	FY13 Results Sept 2013
PIR 1: Improved biodiversity conservation in critical habitats			
Indicator 1.1. Number of hectares in terrestrial areas of intervention under improved management.	427,227	239,290	427,227
Indicator 1.2. Number of hectares of coastal marine areas of intervention under improved management	291,560	186,843	317,105
Indicator 1.3. Number of people trained in BMP for natural resources and in BMP along value chains.	3,200	3,657	4,435 (70,078 hours)
Indicator 1.4. Number of initiatives co-financed	25	20	27
PIR 2: Local livelihoods improved			
Indicator 2.1. Number of new commercial linkages derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation.	20	16	20
Indicator 2.2. Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation	10,000	11,120	16,225

PIR 3: Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation			
Indicator 3.1. Private and/or public investment leveraged	14,600,000	14,307,976	16,852,929
Public		9,159,541	11,704,494
Private		5,148,435	5,148,435
Indicator 3.2. Number of coalitions created and/or strengthened	5	5	6
Indicator 3.3.: Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservations that are implemented as a result of USG assistance	5	4	5

C. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S INDICATORS BY PIR (WITH GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCES)

PIR 1: Improved biodiversity conservation in critical habitats	FY13 Target	FY12 Results	FY13 Results September 2013
Indicator 1.1. Number of hectares in terrestrial areas of intervention under improved management.	Total 427,277 Has	<u>239,290 Has</u> 66,286 Gran Reserva Chachi 42,952 Galera San Francisco 117,669 Ayampe 12,382 RM Churute	<u>427,227 Has</u> 66,286 Gran Reserva Chachi 42,952 Galera San Francisco 117,669 Ayampe 12,382 RM Churute 187,938 Chongón Colonche
Indicator 1.2. Number of hectares of coastal marine areas of intervention under improved management	Total 291,560 Has	<u>185,468 Has</u> 54,621 Galera San Francisco 64,397 Ayampe 67,824 Gulf of Guayaquil	<u>317,105 Has</u> 122,742 Galera San Francisco 64,397 Ayampe 129,966 Gulf of Guayaquil s
Indicator 1.3. Number of people trained in BMP for natural resources and in BMP along value chains.	Total 3,200	<u>3,657:</u> 301 Gran Reserva Chachi 877 Galera San Francisco 1,063 Ayampe 1,416 Gulf of Guayaquil (RM Churute/El Salado and concessions)	<u>4,435:</u> 365 Gran Reserva Chachi 1,118 Galera San Francisco 1,107 Ayampe 1,668 Gulf of Guayaquil (RM Churute/El Salado and concessions) 130 Others (MAE) 47 Chongón Colonche
Indicator 1.4. Number of initiatives co-financed	Total 25	<u>20:</u> 4 Gran Reserva Chachi 6 Galera San Francisco 5 Ayampe 3 Cross-Cutting 2 Gulf of Guayaquil	<u>27:</u> 5 Gran Reserva Chachi 6 Galera San Francisco 10 Ayampe 3 Cross-Cutting 3 Gulf of Guayaquil
PIR 2: Local livelihoods improved			
Indicator 2.1. Number of new commercial linkages derived from sustainable natural resource	Total 20	<u>16:</u> 6 Galera San Francisco 7 Ayampe	<u>20:</u> 1 Galera San Francisco 6 Ayampe

management and conservation.		3 Gulf of Guayaquil	5 Gulf of Guayaquil 8 Chongón Colonche
Indicator 2.2. Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation	Total 10,000	<u>11,120:</u> 2,635 Gran Reserva Chachi 1,530 Galera San Francisco 6,235 Ayampe 720 Gulf of Guayaquil	<u>16,225:</u> 2,635 Gran Reserva Chachi 1,530 Galera San Francisco 6,475 Ayampe 720 Gulf of Guayaquil 4,865 Chongón Colonche
PIR 3: Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation			
Indicator 3.1. Private and/or public investment leveraged	Total 14'600.000	<u>14,307,976</u> 5,534,105 Reserva Chachi 864,908 Galera S, Francisco 3,948,859 PNM y Ayampe 438,980 Golfo 4,039,000 BID/other	<u>16,852,929</u> 6,007,598 Reserva Chachi 864,908 Galera S, Francisco 2,957,489 PNM y Ayampe 2,544,954 Chongón Coloche 438,980 Gulf of Guayaquil 4,039,000 BID/other
Public		<u>9,159,541</u> 5,903,249 Reserva Chachi 236,692 Galera S, Francisco 2,640,489 PNM y Ayampe 379,111 Gulf of Guayaquil	<u>11,704,494</u> 5,903,248 Reserva Chachi 236,692 Galera S, Francisco 2,640,489 PNM y Ayampe 2,544,954 Chongón Coloche 379,111 Golfo
Private		<u>5,148,435</u> 104,350 Reserva Chachi 628,216 Galera S, Francisco 317,000 PNM y Ayampe 59,869 Gulf of Guayaquil 4,039,000 BID/other	<u>5,148,435</u> 104,350 Reserva Chachi 628,216 Galera S, Francisco 317,000 PNM y Ayampe 59,869 Gulf of Guayaquil 4,039,000 BID/other
Indicator 3.2. Number of coalitions created and/or strengthened	Total 5	<u>5</u> 1 Reserva Chachi 1 Galera S. Francisco 1 Ayampe 2 Gulf of Guayaquil	<u>6</u> 1 Reserva Chachi 1 Galera S. Francisco 1 Chongón Colonche 3 Gulf of Guayaquil

Indicator 3.3.: Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservations that are implemented as a result of USG assistance	5	<u>4</u> 3 Ayampe 1 National (Forestry Law)	<u>20</u> 4 Ayampe 2 National (Forestry Law and MAE Ministerial agreement 144) 14 Gulf of Guayaquil
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ANNEX 3: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR NARRATIVE

Indicator 1.1: 427,277 hectares of terrestrial areas of intervention under improved management

The corresponding activities focus on responding to the threats and opportunities identified for each project intervention area. The main purpose of these activities is to create incentives for conservation through coalitions and efficient management systems that include surveillance and enforcement. The Project made important progress in improving management of watersheds that supply coastal-marine ecosystems and improving mangrove concession management. To measure the project's impact, the monitoring and evaluation system uses the following formula: Biodiversity (Threat + Intervention). The factors considered as interventions are alliances formed, good management practices promoted, local environmental planning facilitated, and linkages to responsible markets created. Each geographic area where the project is working is evaluated based on these factors, and using the above formula. Focal groups are being used to evaluate/score the project's intervention.

- 1) Gran Reserva Chachi (66,287 hectares): Centros Chachi de El Encanto, Corriente Grande, Capulí, Calle Manza, Guadual, Sabalito, Pichiyacu, Tsejpi y Hoja Blanca; Comunidades Afrodescendientes de Playa de Oro, San Miguel Negro y Chispero.
- 2) The Ayampe River Watershed (117,669 hectares): Parque Nacional Machalilla, Ayampe River watershed
- 3) Reserva Manglares Churute (12,382).
- 4) Watersheds affecting the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve (42,952) and micro cuenca del Rio Tonchigue.

AREA	FY 13 Target = 427 277 Actuals = 427 277 Hectares	AREA	FY 13 Target = 427 277 Actuals = 427 277 Hectares
Gran Reserva Chachi	66.286,74	Chongón Colonche	187.937,09
Management terrestrial, score*	35,21	Management terrestrial, score*	31,46
Area terrestrial cumulative	66.286,74	Area terrestrial cumulative	187.937,09
Cuenca del Ayampe	117.669,20	Golfo de Guayaquí	12.382,00
Management terrestrial, score*	37,26	Management terrestrial, score*	34,47
Area terrestrial cumulative	117.669,20	Area terrestrial cumulative	12.382,00
Galera San Francisco	42.952,00		
Management terrestrial, score*	36,26		
Area terrestrial cumulative	42.952,00		
		Total Terrestrial Has	427.227,03

Indicator 1.2: 317,105 hectares of marine areas of intervention under improved management

- 1) Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco (122,742 Has with an index of 37.13)
- 2) Parque Nacional Machalilla and area of influence for Ayampe (64,397 Has with an index of 37.11)
- 3) Gulf of Guayaquil (129,966 Has with an index of 31.57)

AREA	FY 13 Target = 291 560 Actuals = 317 105	AREA	FY 13 Target = 291 560 Actuals = 317 105
	Hectares		Hectares
Gran Reserva Chachi		Galera San Francisco	122.741,82
Management marine, score*		Management marine, score*	37,13
Area marine cumulative		Area marine cumulative	122.741,82
Cuenca del Ayampe	64.397,22	Golfo de Guayaquil	129.965,64
Management marine, score*	37,11	Management marine, score*	31,57
Area marine cumulative	64.397,22	Area marine cumulative	129.965,64
		Total marine Has	317.104,68

Indicator 1.3: 4,435 people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

The Project trained a total of 3,403 men and 1,032 women on micro-watershed management, soil management and conservation, manejo de areas protegidas, tagua management and post-harvesting practices, agro-systems for cacao, and maintaining water sources, among other topics. The following is a list of field schools and other venues where training was provided:

Field Schools in Galera San Francisco watersheds included: 1) Estero de Plátano, 2) Cabo San Francisco, 3) Galerita, 4) Quinqué, 5) Caimito and 6) Los Laureles.

*Training was also provided to community members of 7 de Agosto, Abdón Calderón, Aguacate, Barlovento, Cabito, Carmelita, Chipa, Colegio Galera, Crisanto, Cumba, EcoCacao, Escuela Eugenio Espejo, Escuela Lautaro Ortiz, Estero Ancho, Galera, Guachal, La Mina, La Tablada, Macará, Muchín, Nueva Sonrisa, Nueva Unión, Quitito, San Pablo, Tongora, Tongorachi and Tres Vías.

Field Schools in the Ayampe River watershed included: 7) Casas Viejas, 8) La Crucita, 9) Las Delicias, 10) Las Tunas, 11) Pedro Pablo Gómez, 12) Río Blanco, 13) San Francisco, 14) San José de Pinas, 15) San Pablo, 16) Sombrero and 17) Vueltas Largas.

*Training was also provided to community members of Agualán, Ayampe, Barranco Alto, Barcelona, Boya Grande, Colegio Fisco Misional Pedro Pablo Gomez and Colegio Municipal, 13 de Diciembre, Dos Mangas, El Azufrado, El Higueron, El Pital, El Trinfo, Guale, La Colonia, La Encantada, La Entrada, La Florida, La Maravilla, La Pila, Las Balsas, Mono Bravo, Olón, Puerto Rico, Salanguillo, San Isidro, San Jacinto, San Pedro, Sinchal, Sube y Baja y Vueltas Perdidas.

Gran Reserva Chachi and buffer zone: training was also to community members of Calle Manza, Capuli, Chorrera Grande, Colón del Onzole, Corriente Grande, El Encanto,

Guadual, Gualpi, Guayacana, Hoja Blanca, Jeyambi, Las Pavas, Loma Linda, Naranjal, Piedra Blanca, Playa de Oro, Sabalito, San Miguel, Tsejpi y Zapallo Grande.

Bosque Protector Chongón Colonche: training was also to community of Dos Mangas.

Gulf of Guayaquil (REM Manglares Churute y concesiones de manglar): training was also to community/associations/cooperative members of 24 de Marzo, 25 de julio, 26 de Febrero, 5 de Septiembre, 21 de Septiembre, 6 de Julio, Buena Vista, Balao, Caimital, El Conchal, La Flora, Mondragón, Nuevo Porvenir, Puerto Baquerizo, Puerto La Cruz, Puerto Santo and Soledad Grande.

Others: 130 representatives of the MAE and *Fondo Ambiental Nacional* on protected area management and operational/technical/financial planning.

AREA	FY 13 Target Sep 13 = 3 200 Actuals Sep 13 = 4 435			AREA	FY 13 Target Sep 13 = 3 200 Actuals Sep 13 = 4 435		
	M	F	Total		M	F	Total
Gran Reserva Chachi	286	79	365	Chongón Colonche	18	29	47
Government sector	-	-	-	Government sector	-	-	-
Private sector	5	-	5	Private sector	-	-	-
People from Community	281	79	360	People from Community	18	29	47
Cuenca del Ayampe	780	327	1.107	Otros	95	35	130
Government sector	101	43	144	Government sector	91	29	120
Private sector	17	1	18	Private sector	4	6	10
People from Community	662	283	945	People from Community	-	-	-
Galeras San Francisco	708	410	1.118	TOTAL	3.403	1.032	4.435
Government sector	38	18	56	Government sector	263	115	378
Private sector	30	27	57	Private sector	65	38	103
People from Community	640	365	1.005	People from Community	3.075	879	3.954
Golfo y concesiones	1.516	152	1.668		3.403	1.032	
Government sector	33	25	58				
Private sector	9	4	13				
People from Community	1.474	123	1.597	Total			4.435

Indicator 1.4: 27 initiatives co-financed

- 1) The Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve's management plan through a small grant to marine research institute NAZCA for the tourism component co-financed by CI and Ecolap.
- 2) Forest Plantations co-financed by Groenhart.
- 3) Updated the measurements of communities in Gran Reserva Chachi that border Reserva Ecológica Cotacachi Cayapas (RECC) co-financed by McArthur Foundation.
- 4) Territorial consolidation of community lands in the buffer zone of Gran Reserva Chachi and RECC co-financed by Conservation International (CI).
- 5) Implementation of surveillance and enforcement activities in the Gran Reserva Chachi co-financed by GTZ.
- 6) Land titling security and initiatives for forest conservation co-financed by Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)
- 7) Designing fiscal incentives for natural forest conservation and associated ecosystems co-financed by CI.
- 8) Proposal for fiscal incentive for conserving natural forests co-financed by CI and Ecolex.
- 9) Ecocacao grant for strengthening conservation of fragile habitats by promoting sustainable agricultural practices throughout its member's farms

- 10) Red crab stock analysis with INP and 7 crab associations
- 11) Updating Management Plan (MAE – PNM)
- 12) Climate Change Strategy for Guayas (Prefectura del Guayas)
- 13) Developed and presented ordinance for creating an environmental management división in Jipijapa (Municipio de Jipijapa)
- 14) Protecting wáter sources, baboo reforestation (SENAGUA)
- 15) Value added cacao production (EcoCacao)
- 16) Watering systems (MAGAP-Santa Elena)
- 17) Sistema de control y vigilancia en Galera San Francisco (MAE – CI, Walton)
- 18) Ecocacao grant (phase 3) for strengthening conservation of fragile habitats by promoting sustainable agricultural practices throughout its member´s farms (EcoCacao and CCAM)
- 19) Community Banks with Altrópico (with third party financing)
- 20) Credit for Tagua Collection centers and integrated farm management (credit from Conservación y Desarrollo)
- 21) Strengthening Marine Conservation and Oversight in Machalilla National Park (WildAid)
- 22) Strengthening Machalilla National Park management (CI Walton III)
- 23) Improving Machalilla National Park equipment (MAE)
- 24) Organizational Strengthening Training (Universidad de la Peninsula de Santa Elena - UPSE)
- 25) Credit for producing and selling ecological agricultural products in Ayampe and Chongón Colonche (Codesarrollo via subcontract with Conservación y Desarrollo)
- 26) Environmental Education Program and Radio Space (Municipality of Jipijapa)
- 27) Study tour Chachis-Dos Mangas (CEPF – Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund)

AREA	FY 13 Target Sep = 25 Actuals Sep=27	AREA	FY 13 Target Sep = 25 Actuals Sep=27
	Iniciativas		Iniciativas
Gran Reserva Chachi	5	Chongón Colonche	-
Government	-	Government	
NGO	4	NGO	
Associations	-	Associations	
Private sector	-	Private sector	
Community	1	Community	
Galeras San Francisco	6	Golfo de Guayaquil	3
Government	1	Government	2
NGO	2	NGO	-
Associations	3	Associations	-
Private sector	-	Private sector	1
Community	-	Community	-
Cuenca del Ayampe	10	A nivel global	3
Government	8	Government	-
NGO	-	NGO	3
Associations	1	Associations	-
Private sector	1	Private sector	-
Community	-	Community	-
		Total	27

Indicator 2.1: 20 new commercial linkages derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance

- 1) Farmer's products linked with Unión de campesinos "Produciendo Sanos Luchando por la Soberanía Alimentaria" - Paján (feria)
- 2) Farmer's products linked with Comuna Olón - feria agroecológica
- 3) Women from Crab Association 6 de Julio (linked with Marrecife)
- 4) Women from Crab Association 6 de Julio (linked with Unipark)
- 5) Women from Crab Association 6 de Julio (linked with Rey de las Ostras)
- 6) Ecocacao Producer's Association (linked with Nova Monda)
- 7) Farmer's products linked with Freddy Reyes
- 8) Tagua beads (animelas y tajada) in Ayampe (Pedro Tumbaco)
- 9) Members of Crab Association Balao/Aguas Vivas (linked with Manny's)
- 10) Dos Mangas linked with Montañi Tours (Ecotourism)
- 11) Tagua harvesters linked with Freddy Piloso.
- 12) Tagua harvesters linked with Walter Quimis
- 13) Crab Association Baloa (linked with La Balandra)
- 14) Tagua harvesters linked with Joaquin Saenz
- 15) Tagua harvesters linked with Francisco Javier Pincay
- 16) Dos Mangas linked with Bike Spondylus (Ecotourism)
- 17) Tagua harvesters linked with Ramiro Mantuano.
- 18) Tagua harvesters linked with Stalin Plaza.
- 19) Toquilla harvesters linked with Magaly Siguenza
- 20) Gaudua (bambu) harvesters linked with Magaly Siguenza

Indicator 2.2: people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance

- 13,465 people as a result of the Project's assistance in obtaining Socio Bosque economic incentives as well as resources obtained from the PMRC for surveillance of mangrove concessions.
- 120 people as a result of new commercial relationships facilitated for red crab pulp processors in the Gulf of Guayaquil.
- 1,830 people as a result of improved management practices (ECAs).
- 30 people benefiting from improved tourism resources (recycling centers in Las Tunas)
- 780 people as a result of improved practices for non timber products (tagua sales).

AREA	FY 13 Target Sep 13= 10 000 Actuals Sep 13= 16 225	AREA	FY 13 Target Sep 13= 10 000 Actuals Sep 13= 16 225
	People		People
Gran Reserva Chachi	2.635	Galeras San Francisco	1.530
Agricultura	-	Agricultura	1.530
Ganaderia	-	Ganaderia	-
Pesca - recolección productos bioacuáticos	-	Pesca - recolección productos bioacuáticos	-
Forestal	-	Forestal	-
Turismo	-	Turismo	-
Artesanias	-	Artesanias	-
Socio Bosque - incentivos para cons.	2.635	Socio Bosque - incentivos para cons.	-
Cuenca del Ayampe	6.475	Golfo de Guayaquil	720
Agricultura	300	Agricultura	-
Ganaderia	-	Ganaderia	-
Pesca - recolección productos bioacuáticos	-	Pesca - recolección productos bioacuáticos	120
Forestal	670	Forestal	-
Turismo	30	Turismo	-
Artesanias	-	Artesanias	-
Socio Bosque - incentivos para cons.	5.475	Socio Bosque - incentivos para cons.	600
Chongon Colonche	4.865	RESUMEN	16.225
Agricultura	-	Agricultura	1.830
Ganaderia	-	Ganaderia	-
Pesca - recolección productos bioacuáticos	-	Pesca - recolección productos bioacuáticos	120
Forestal	110	Forestal	780
Turismo	-	Turismo	30
Artesanias	-	Artesanias	-
Socio Bosque - incentivos para cons.	4.755	Socio Bosque - incentivos para cons.	13.465
		Total	16.225

Indicator 3.1: \$ 16,852,929.48 in public and/or private investment leveraged

The following table summarized funds leveraged to date:

Community/Landowner	Source	Amount
Alianza Cangrejeros Sur - Isla Mondragón	Alianza Sur - Mondragón	18.609,00
	MAE	19.620,00
Antonio Carrasco	MAE Socio Bosque	4.026,00
Asociación de Cangrejeros Balao	Asociación Balao	13.700,00
	MAE	14.360,00
Asociación de Concheros Costa Rica	Asociación Costa Rica	15.500,00
	MAE	15.330,00
Asociación de cangrejeros 6 de Julio	Asociación Seis de Julio	12.060,00
	MAE	19.081,15
Aurelio Lupercio Baque Zambrano	MAE Socio Bosque	33.572,00
Bernabé Antonio Medina	MAE Socio Bosque	8.946,00
Centro Chachi Calle Manza	MAE Socio Bosque	160.876,00
Centro Chachi Capuli	MAE Socio Bosque	910.481,60
Centro Chachi Corriente Grande	MAE Socio Bosque	815.812,80
Centro Chachi El Encanto	MAE Socio Bosque	553.198,80
Centro Chachi Guadual	MAE Socio Bosque	376.945,60
Centro Chachi Pichiyacu	MAE Socio Bosque	258.802,40
Centro Chachi Sabalito	MAE Socio Bosque	559.891,80
Centro Chachi Tsejpi	MAE Socio Bosque	592.077,00

Chispero	MAE Socio Bosque	99.751,80
Comuna Dos Mangas	MAE Socio Bosque	691.675,43
Comuna Febres Cordero	MAE Socio Bosque	376.000,00
Comuna Las Balsas	MAE Socio Bosque	84.156,00
Comuna Las Nuñez	MAE Socio Bosque	282.804,00
Comuna Loma alta	MAE Socio Bosque	755.459,43
Comuna Olón	MAE Socio Bosque	450.113,00
Comuna Playa de Oro	MAE Socio Bosque	1.013.864,00
Comuna Salanguillo	MAE Socio Bosque	608.004,00
Comuna Sinchal	MAE Socio Bosque	402.782,60
Comuna Sube y Baja	MAE Socio Bosque	504.432,00
Crisólogo Chilan Ventura	MAE Socio Bosque	29.178,00
Dolly Leris Lino Muñiz	MAE Socio Bosque	14.016,00
Comunas Vueltas Largas y Rio Blanco	MAGAP	6.800,00
Costa Ecuatoriana	BID	4.000.000,00
Diego Tirira	MAE Socio Bosque	7.200,00
Filemón Magallán	MAE Socio Bosque	12.840,00
Finqueros de Galerita	Groenhart	5.000,00
Finqueros socios de EcoCacao	EcoCacao y otros	104.156,14
Global	CI Internacional	15.000,00
	Corporación Andina de Fomento	24.000,00
Godefridus de Koning	MAE Socio Bosque	12.312,00
Gran Reserva Chachi y Area de Influencia	CI Internacional	70.000,00
	Fundación Mc Artur	14.250,00
	GIZ	20.100,00
Guttembert Moreno	MAE Socio Bosque	1.560,00
Hosterias de la zona (14)	MINTUR	57.950,00
Ines Elvira Echavaarria Uribe	MAE Socio Bosque	1.098,00
Jorge Alejandro Chila Bolaños	MAE Socio Bosque	4.128,00
José Abel Briones	MAE Socio Bosque	18.672,00
Juan Carlos Galarza Dávila	MAE Socio Bosque	34.820,00
Judith Jane Barrett	MAE Socio Bosque	33.952,00
Junta parroquial de Pedro Palo Gomez y recinto Vueltas Largas.	Gobiernos locales de Manabi y Puerto López	3.750,00
Juntas parroquiales de Galera, Quingue y San Fco.	PROFORESTAL	4.000,00
Luis Alberto Aranea Guaranda	MAE Socio Bosque	126.950,00
Luis Cruz	MAE Socio Bosque	71.660,00
Manuel Pallares	MAE Socio Bosque	16.098,00
Margarita Teodora baque	MAE Socio Bosque	8.100,00
Mariano del Jesús Zambrano Ortiz	MAE Socio Bosque	22.110,00

Municipio de Jipijapa	Municipio de Jipijapa	68.400,00
Martin Couell	MAE Socio Bosque	11.466,00
Pablo Espinoza Romero	MAE Socio Bosque	53.016,00
Parque Nacional Machalilla	CI Internacional	310.000,00
	Fundación WildAid	7.000,00
	MAE	507.000,00
Primitivo Pihuave	MAE Socio Bosque	40.300,00
Reserva Manglares Churute	MAE	310.720,00
Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco	CI Internacional	190.900,00
	ECOLAP	5.970,00
	FFI	150.000,00
	FFLA	20.000,00
	Fundación Lighthouse	70.000,00
	Fundación WildAid	15.000,00
	Nazca	27.190,00
	TNC	40.000,00
San Miguel	MAE Socio Bosque	561.546,93
Sigrid Vásconez	MAE Socio Bosque	13.680,00
Teodulio Plúa	MAE Socio Bosque	21.882,00
Wilson Hernán Merino Machado	MAE Socio Bosque	17.226,00
TOTAL		16.852.929,48

Indicator 3.2: 6 coalitions or alliances created and/or strengthened

The 6 coalitions created to date serve as coordination platforms to improve natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. The following is a list of the coalitions and a brief summary of their impact:

1. **Gulf of Guayaquil Coalition for the red crab stock study.** This coalition is helping to protect a\$16M in crabbing activities in the Gulf of Guayaquil on which at least 2,215 crabbers and their families depend. This year membership expanded and the INP is now leading regular coalition meetings. Coalition meetings focus on coordinating efforts and lessons learned for crabbing, collecting data for the stock analysis, and sharing stock analysis results. It also provides a unique venue for crabbers to exchange ideas among themselves as well as work with national authorities to address conservation issues, protect crabbing (by promoting sustainable management tools), and collaborate on fishery regulation enforcement. Coalition members are extremely active, with approximately 82% of crabbing organizations participating in meetings on a regular basis. This semester they held a special meeting to prepare a joint declaration/recommendation for policy makers in regard to revising the closed crabbing season.

2. **Conservation Coalition in Esmeraldas.** This coalition is a platform for stakeholders in Esmeraldas to coordinate natural resource management in order to protect Ecuador's only marine reserve (Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve). The coalition allows stakeholders to exchange experiences, coordinate efforts, and identify synergies. The Project serves as secretary and supported developing and distributing the coalition's bimonthly newsletters, which has proven to be an effective tool for coordinating and disseminating information. It coordinates efforts with and participates in Esmeralda's environmental roundtable (Mesa Ambiental). It also promotes linkages (Nazca, MAE, and Navy, etc) for supporting radio communication and monitoring activities within the Reserve and for promoting good natural resource management practices and water storage systems (MAGAP and Provincial Government). This semester the project presented its key experiences and lessons learned in relevant project sites to coalition members.
3. **Conservation Coalition in the Gran Reserva Chachi.** This coalition is a platform for stakeholders in the Gran Reserva Chachi and its buffer zone (approximately 70,000 hectares) to promote biodiversity conservation, especially for protecting forest conservation. The coalition is a venue for forming partnerships among public, private, and community actors (both Chachi and Afro-Ecuadorian). It's main activity is coordinating forest conservation monitoring and control among the FECCHE, GIZ, CI, MAE/Socio Bosque, and Chachi Centers and is having significant impact in streamlining monitoring and control activities, sharing experiences, and helping communities maintain their cash-for-conservation payments from Socio Bosque. The coalition has also helped resolve territorial conflicts in Corriente Grande and legalize a plot of land in San Miguel Chachi. Coalition members worked together to prepare a template for reporting conservation/Socio Bosque violations and community leaders have been trained by the Ecuadorian Internal Revenue System on accounting practices and responsibilities.
4. **Mondragon Crabbing Associations.** The coalition was originally formed for the associations to coordinate implementation of the mangrove surveillance and monitoring system and the use of equipment (radios, life vests, boat and motor) donated by the MAE for patrolling efforts to protect 3,082 hectares of mangroves. The project has supported these 4 crab associations through their designated mangrove concession technical advisor (Fundación Bioeducar) to strengthen the coalition and mangrove protection. To this end, the project has facilitated regular organizational strengthening workshops, training in mangrove surveillance (use and maintenance of equipment, patrol and reporting protocols) as well as with promoting good mangrove concession management (zoning, implementation of management plan, good fishery practices, mangrove reforestation, etc). To this end, coalitions members have fulfilled their commitments to the MAE of submit quarterly reports on the use of the equipment. As of April 2013, groups are no longer required to report to the MAE regarding use of the donated equipment, however, through the coalition members continue to coordinate patrols during the closed season, which has particular success in the most recent closed season in August and

September. During the closed seasons members hold frequent meetings to plan, coordinate, and evaluate patrol activities and coordination with authorities.

5. **Conservation Coalition in Chongón Colonche**, This year the project helped form a coalition for stakeholders in the BPCHC under the leadership of the MAE Santa Elena office, which has assumed members that previously belonged to the PNM/Ayampe coalition. Stakeholders first held a coordination workshop in January with 25 representatives of entities that are providing assistance to improve natural resource management and conservation within BPCHC. As a result, participants identified synergies and became aware of other organizations or projects working in the region with which they can coordinate technical assistance to communities and agreed to form conservation coalition that will meet on a regular basis, strengthen forestry control in communities, and that stakeholders would communicate progress in their activities on a monthly basis. Meetings are being held approximately every three months. Twenty-one people attended the 2nd coalition meeting in May, representing four communities and five institutions. Participants reviewed the new management strategy that the project helped develop for the Chongón Colonche Protected Forest, which covers over 83,000 hectares. A third meeting was held in July and the next is planned for October. Coalition activities this year included developing a work plan for the communities association, distributing a quarterly newsletter to keep members informed of each other's activities.
6. **Isla Escalante (APAREBAFIE)** The project helped 4 crabbing organization join together to jointly apply for and manage a mangrove concession, which was awarded by the MAE this semester. Members meet regularly to coordinate implementing their management plan, monitoring activities during the closed session, and addressing deforestation. The organizations are also now participating in the INP's red crab program, have filed complaints regarding deforestation, and implemented joint patrol activities during the closed crabbing season.

Indicator 3.3: 20 laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance

1. Municipal ordinance to create a security committee in Puerto Lopez.
2. Municipal ordinance to create an environmental management division in Jipijapa
3. Municipal ordinance to approve the Territorial Management Plan (POT for the Spanish acronym) for Jipijapa.
4. Proposal for managing commercial tagua harvesting presented and cooperative agreement signed as a result.
5. Forestry law proposal (Forestry chapter within Environmental Code)
6. Churute Fishery Management agreement
7. Ministerial Agreement 144
8. Mangrove concession agreement for Conchal
9. Mangrove concession agreement for Buena Vista

10. Mangrove concession agreement for Puerto La Cruz
11. Mangrove concession agreement for Mondragón
12. Mangrove concession agreement for Mondragón (ampliación sector Balandra)
13. Mangrove concession agreement for Puerto Roma
14. Mangrove concession agreement for Balao (ampliación al sur)
15. Mangrove concession agreement for Seis de Julio (por renovación)
16. Mangrove concession agreement for APAREFABIE
17. Mangrove concession agreement for Los Ceibos
18. Mangrove concession agreement for Aguas Vivas
19. Mangrove concession agreement for Los Isleños
20. Mangrove concession agreement for Cerrito de los Morreños

ANNEX 4: FRA UPDATES FROM SIGA: AGRO-FORESTRY-REFORESTATION, INTEGRATED FARMS

See attachment.

ANNEX 6: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: MANGROVE MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE RED CRAB COLLECTION

See attachment.

ANNEX 7: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: FORESTRY HARVESTING

See attachment.

ANNEX 8: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: TAGUA MANAGEMENT

See attachment.

ANNEX 9: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: AFRICAN SNAIL CONTROL

See attachment.

ANNEX 10: UPDATED PROJECT CALENDAR

See below.

USAID Costas y Bosques Sostenibles / Período Octubre – Diciembre 2013						
Evento	Fecha(s)	Sitio	Propósito	Socio Implementador A Cargo	Contacto A Cargo	Comentarios
OCTUBRE 2013						
Revisión términos de Referencia Actualización Plan de Manejo del BP Chongón Colonche	1 Octubre	Santa Elena	Consensuar los criterios para apoyar en la versión final de los T de R.	MAE Provincial	Robinson Rojas/ Augusto Pinzón	Este apoyo del proyecto se lo hace por pedio de la Dirección Provincial
Revisión y elaboración del examen de rendición de cuentas SB semestre anterior	2 Octubre	Loma Alta	Apoyar al cabildo actual en el saneamiento de cuentas y elaborar un nuevo informe	Cabildo de Loma Alta	Wilson Tomalá/ Augusto Pinzón	Esta actividad lo apoyaré por pedido de SB ante las incongruencias del informe presentado por ECOLEX
Taller de trabajo con Seis de Julio y Balao	2 Octubre	Balao	Construcción de un acuerdo para la solución del conflicto por acceso hacia zonas de cangrejales	Costas y Bosques	Manuel Bravo	
Revisión de presentaciones sobre BPA para talleres del 22 y 23 de octubre	3 Octubre	Puerto López	Ensayo con agricultores expositores en los talleres antes citados	MAE - MAGAP	Galo Naula/ Augusto Pinzón	Talleres a desarrollare a pedido del MAE Manabí
AT y seguimiento a planes de Inversión SB	4 – 5 Octubre	Olón, Dos Mangas, Loma Alta	Que los cabildos cumplan con los gastos según plan de inversión	Cabildos	Humberto Salinas, Ángel Merchán, Wilson Tomalá/ Augusto Pinzón	
Taller con Asamblea de 6 de Julio	7	6 de Julio	Revisar y aprobar un borrador de acuerdo para	Costas y Bosques	Manuel Bravo	

			solucionar conflicto con la Asociación de Balao			
Taller con Asamblea de Balao	8	Balao	Revisar y aprobar un borrador de acuerdo para solucionar conflicto con la Asociación de de 6 de Julio	Costas y Bosques	Manuel Bravo	
Reunión con el cabildo de Loma Alta	10 Octubre	Loma Alta	Analizar con el cabildo la posibilidad de actualización del Plan de Manejo del BP Loma Alta	Cabildo	Wilson Tomalá/ Augusto Pinzón	
Capacitación concesionarios de Puerto Roma y Puerto Tamarindo en la elaboración de Informes semestrales de cumplimiento de los Planes de Manejo, para el Ministerio del Ambiente.	7 y 14 de octubre	Oficina Bioeducar	Desarrollar capacidades en los cangrejeros para la elaboración de informes de cumplimiento de los Planes de Manejo. Que cumplan con los compromisos que adquirieron con la concesión.	Bioeducar		
Revisión de Borrador de documento sobre manejo de toquilla	11 -12 Octubre	Dos Mangas	Socializar el documento sobre BPM en toquilla con productores y artesanos	Cabildo - Proyecto	Ángel Merchán, comuneros, artesanos/ Augusto Pinzón	
Curso de Manipulación e Higiene de alimentos	14 al 26 Octubre	Seis de Julio/ Casa comunal	Capacitar al grupo de personas que se dedican a la extracción de pulpa de cangrejo.	Costas y Bosques - SECAP	Juan Carlos Santos	
Impacto sobre implementación proyecto SB en comunidades	14 -16 Octubre	Olón	Elaboración de fichas y levantamiento de información con relación al uso y beneficio de los incentivos SB.	Comunas de Chongón Colonche	Henry Quiroz / Augusto Pinzón	

Fortalecimiento de la Coalición CHOCO	17 Octubre	Olón	Reunión trimestral de la coalición CHOCO	MAE Santa Elena, ONGs, comunidades	Robinson Rojas, Bárbara Ordóñez/ Augusto Pinzón	Se requiere apoyo logístico de Cecilia Araujo
Vínculo de turismo	18 -19 Octubre	Loma Alta	Coordinar acuerdos sobre turismo entre Loma Alta y Montañi Tours	Loma Alta	Wilson Tomalá/ Augusto Pinzón	
Preparativos para talleres con MAE MANABI	21 – 23 Octubre	Portoviejo - Chone	Compartir experiencias del proyecto sobre BPA	MAE MAGAP	Galo Naula/ Augusto Pinzón	
Capacitación manejo de Gis a técnicos del MAE -SE	2/10/2013 12/10/2013 19/10/2013	MAE –SE MAE -Olón	Capacitación introductoria al manejo del Gis para técnicos del MAE - SE		Robinson Rojas/ Marco Cuasapaz	
Selección de candidatos para taller de guardabosques	09/10/2013	Dos Mangas	Realizar una preselección para futuros técnicos guardabosques comunitarios		Marcelino Guale/ Marco Cuasapaz	
Capacitación de manejo de cañales naturales	14/10/2013 15/10/2013	Las Crucitas	Aplicar las buenas prácticas de manejo en cañales y guaduales		Elio Pilay/ Marco Cuasapaz	
Sondeo de impactos de Socio Bosque	14 al 19	Comunidades del Corredor Chongón Colonche	Documentar los impactos y efectos socioeconómicos		Agusto Pinzón/ Henry Quiroz	
Socialización de Buenas Prácticas Agrícolas	22 y 23	Portoviejo Chone	Compartir experiencias con agricultores y personal del MAE y MAGAP		Agusto Pinzón/ Henry Quiroz	
Inicio de capacitación a escuela de guardabosques de la comuna Dos Mangas	17/10/2013 18/10/2013	Comuna Dos Mangas	Capacitar a nuevos elementos para futuro reemplazo de guardabosques		Ángel Merchán/ Marco Cuasapaz	

Asesoría para la elaboración de los informes.	21 – 25 de octubre	Oficina Bioeducar	Que los concesionarios elaboren y entreguen los informes a la Autoridad Ambiental.	Bioeducar		Bioeducar verificará la entrega de los informes al MAE.
Taller de presentación “experiencias del proyecto”	22/10/2013 23/10/2013	Portoviejo Chone	Presentar experiencias replicables del proyecto en la región para agricultores		Galo Naula/ Marco Cuasapaz	
6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	28/10/2013	Guayaquil	Difusión y discusión de los resultados obtenidos del monitoreo participativo de cangrejo rojo en el Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/Costas y Bosques/ I. Cedeño	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Fecha confirmada
Reunión con Altropico y GIZ	31 Octubre	Esmeraldas	Realizar una reconstrucción del proceso de implementación de control y vigilancia en la Gran Reserva Chachi		Cristhian Rodas/ Henry Quiroz	Es parte de la sistematización
Reunión jefe de Área de PNM		PNM	Planificar Taller para transferir la experiencia del PNM a otros Jefes de Área Marino Costera	Costas y Bosques	Manuel Bravo	
Taller		Asociación Aguas Vivas	Elaborar informe semestral de gestión	Costas y Bosques	Manuel Bravo	
NOVIEMBRE 2013						
Impacto sobre implementación proyecto SB en comunidades	4 - 6	Olón	Sistematización de información sobre el uso y beneficio de los incentivos	Comunas de Chongón Colonche	Henry Quiroz – Augusto Pinzón	

			SB.			
Talleres de capacitación a cabildos y guardabosques en cómo verificar el cumplimiento del plan de inversión SB.	7 - 9	Dos Mangas, Olón, Loma Alta	Que los cabildos cumplan las actividades planificadas y aprobadas en Asamblea General	Cabildos	Humberto Salinas, Ángel Merchán, Wilson Tomalá/ Augusto Pinzón	
Propiciar suscripción de vínculo de turismo	11 - 12	Loma Alta	Definir acuerdos entre operadora y cabildo	Cabildo, Operadora de turismo	Wilson Tomalá; Gerente operadora de turismo/ Augusto Pinzón	
Participación en curso de ArGis	11 al 16	Quito	Mejorar el manejo del ArcGis		Henry Quiroz	
Días de campo sobre intercambios de experiencias en las comunidades.	13 - 15	Dos Mangas	Compartir experiencias sobre BP en manejo de toquilla, tagua y caña con incentivos SB.	Cabildos - Proyecto	Humberto Salinas, Ángel Merchán, Wilson Tomalá/ Augusto Pinzón	
Seguimiento a ejecución de planes de inversión	16 -18	Dos Mangas, Olón, Loma Alta	Verificar respaldos de gastos que faciliten los exámenes de rendición de cuentas	Cabildos - Proyecto	Humberto Salinas, Ángel Merchán, Wilson Tomalá/ Augusto Pinzón	
Viaje de campo	19 al 23	Cayapas	Realizar un análisis de la participación de hombres y mujeres, sobre la formulación de planes de inversión y sobre la percepción y el acceso de beneficios del programa SB.		Cristhian Rodas/ Henry Quiroz	
AT al MAE Santa Elena para contratación de consultoría	20 -22	Santa Elena	Asegurar se cumplan los TdeR para actualizar el plan de manejo del BP CHOCO	MAE - Proyecto	Daniel Castillo – Robinson Rojas/ Augusto Pinzón	
Taller comunal de validación de resultados y retroalimentación de información colectada	23	Olón	Socializar a comunidades y ONGs información en torno al uso del incentivo SB y tener insumos para un	Comunidades, ONGs, Proyecto	Henry Quiroz/ Augusto Pinzón	

sobre SB.			estudio de caso			
Taller de capacitación a escuela de guardabosques	5,6 y 7 Noviembre	Dos Mangas	Transferencia de conocimiento y experiencias de guardabosque a futuros reemplazos		Marco Cuasapaz	
Taller de capacitación a guardaparques PNM	12, 13 y 14 Noviembre	Puerto López	Capacitación a Guardaparques sobre el uso y manejo del GPS para seguimiento y control del convenio MAE- Aso. Matapalo		Juan Manuel Cisneros/ Marco Cuasapaz	
Taller de capacitación a técnicos del MAE – SE en Gis	9, 16 y 23 Noviembre		Capacitación básica al manejo del Gis para técnicos del MAE - SE		Robinson Rojas/ Marco Cuasapaz	
Capacitación y evaluación de candidatos para promotores locales	18, 19, 20 y 21 Noviembre		Las Crucitas Matapalo Dos Mangas		Marco Cuasapaz	
Reuniones bimensuales	25 y 26 Noviembre	Guayaquil	Evaluar avance de implementación del plan de trabajo y programación		Manfred Altamirano Augusto Pinzón, Henry Quiroz	
Taller en San Miguel	Por determinar	San Miguel	Intercambios de experiencias y/o visitas de campo locales para compartir experiencias de los procedimientos administrativos y estatutos/reglamentos		Cristhian Rodas/ Henry Quiroz	
Mantenimiento de motores fuera de borda de 2 y 4 tiempos	Por determinar	Cuatro talleres para Balao, Seis de Julio, Nuevo Porvenir e Isla Mondragón	Capacitar a los concesionarios en el mantenimiento de sus motores por ser indispensable en su faena de pesca	Costas y Bosques - SECAP	Juan Carlos Santos	
Taller	Por	Manta y/o Puerto	Taller para transferir la	Costas y	Manuel Bravo	

	determinar	López	experiencia del PNM a otros Jefes de Área Marino Costera	Bosques		
Taller	Por determinar	Aparebafie-Isla Escalante	Elaborar informe semestral de gestión	Costas y Bosques	Manuel Bravo	
Reunión con Dirección Provincial del Guayas	Por determinar	Guayaquil	Presentar experiencias relevantes	Costas y Bosques	Manfred Altamirano	
Taller de planificación Ayampe y Golfo	Por determinar semana del 18 de noviembre	Guayaquil	Coordinar implementación de plan de trabajo y plan de difusión	Costas y Bosques	Claudio Saito, Henry Quiroz, Leah Armstrong	
Taller de capacitación inicial – 17 de Enero		Mondragón	Capacitación de los asociados para participación de la organización en el seguimiento participativo de la pesquería de cangrejo rojo en el Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/USAID CBS	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – Mondragón	Por determinar	Guayaquil	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/USAID CBS	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – Seis de Julio	Por determinar	Seis de Julio	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/USAID CBS	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – Nuevo Porvenir	Por determinar	Pto. Baquerizo	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/USAID CBS	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – Buena Vista	Por determinar	Mondragón	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del	INP/USAID CBS	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar

			Golfo de Guayaquil			
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – 25 de Julio	Por determinar	Santa Rosa de Flandes	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/USAID CBS	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – Balao	Por determinar	Balao	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/USAID CBS	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – La Flora	Por determinar	La Flora	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/USAID CBS	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – Caimital	Por determinar	Churute	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/USAID CBS	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – Puerto Baquerizo	Por determinar	Puerto Baquerizo	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/USAID CBS	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – Puerto Roma	Por determinar	Puerto Roma	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/USAID CBS	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – Puerto Tamarindo	Por determinar	Mondragón	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/USAID CBS	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – Los Ceibos	Por determinar	Puná	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/USAID CBS	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – APAREBAFIE	Por determinar	Isla Escalante	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta	INP/USAID CBS	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar

			Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil			
DICIEMBRE 2013						
AT en Manejo de recursos forestales no maderables mejorado	5 Diciembre	Dos Mangas	Elaborar de hoja de ruta: pasos a seguir para mejorar el manejo y comercialización de toquilla y caña.	Cabildo - Proyecto	Ángel Merchán, Walter Palacios, Marco Cuasapaz	
AT a comunidades para mantener el incentivo Socio Bosque.	6 al 9 Diciembre	Dos Mangas, Olón, Loma Alta	Apoyar a cabildos en elaboración de exámenes de rendición de cuentas SB.	Cabildos	Humberto Salinas, Ángel Merchán, Wilson Tomalá/ Augusto Pinzón	
AT para fortalecer la Coalición en Chongón Colonche	10 Diciembre	Santa Elena	Preparar agenda para reunión trimestral de coalición	MAE, Ongs	Robinson Rojas, Bárbara Ordóñez/ Augusto Pinzón	
Talleres comunitarios	10 al 14 Diciembre	Calle Manza Chispero Playa de Oro	Intercambios de experiencias y/o visitas de campo locales para compartir experiencias de los procedimientos administrativos y estatutos/reglamentos		Cristhian Rodas/ Henry Quiroz	
Documentar el Impacto sobre implementación proyecto SB en comunidades	11 – 12 Diciembre	Olón	Se cuenta con borrador de estudio de caso sobre uso y beneficios del incentivo SB dirigido a las autoridades del MAE - SB.	Cabildos - Proyecto	Augusto Pinzón, Henry quiroz	
Fortalecer turismo comunitario en apoyo a la conservación de RRNN comunales	13 Diciembre	Loma Alta	Suscripción del vínculo de turismo comunitario	Cabildo – Operadora de Turismo	Wilson Tomalá, Gerente de operadora/ Augusto Pinzón	
Talleres con comunidades para para mantener el	14 al 17 Diciembre	Dos Mangas, Olón, Loma Alta	Elaboración de planes de inversión SB para el 2014	Cabildos	Humberto Salinas, Ángel Merchán, Wilson Tomalá/	

incentivo Socio Bosque.					Agusto Pinzón	
Recopilación de información sobre efectos de las concesiones de manglar	17 al 21 Diciembre	Naranjal Mondragón	Documentar efectos socioeconómicos.		Juan Carlos Santos Francisca Carcelen, Henry Quiroz	
Fortalecimiento de la Coalición Chongón Colonche	18 Diciembre	Olón	Reunión trimestral de Coalición Chongón Colonche	MAE, Ongs	Robinson Rojas, Bárbara Ordóñez/ Agusto Pinzón	
Difusión de logros del proyecto en el Corredor PNM-BPCHC y potencial para el futuro.	19 – 20 Diciembre	Santa Elena – Gye	Evento para socializar y difundir los logros del proyecto en el Corredor PNM-BPCHC.	MAE – Proyecto, ONGs, GADS, Comunas	Walter Palacios, Augusto Pinzón, Marco Cuasapaz, Cecilia Araujo/ Agusto Pinzón	
Informe sobre buenas prácticas de manejo de toquilla	21 -22 Diciembre	Puerto López	Se cuenta con insumo para CD Interactivo con información técnica, artesanal de toquilla.	Cabildos - Proyecto	Agusto Pinzón, Cecilia Araujo, Walter Palacios	
Seguimiento a consultoría del MAE para actualizar plan de manejo del BPCHOCO	23 Diciembre	Santa Elena	Verificación de cumplimiento a los términos de referencia para plan de manejo del BPCHOCO	MAE Santa Elena	Daniel Castillo, Robinson Rojas/ Agusto Pinzón	
Taller de capacitación a técnicos del MAE – SE en Gis	07, 14 y 21 Diciembre		Capacitación básica al manejo del Gis para técnicos del MAE - SE		Marco Cuasapaz	
Mantenimiento de motores fuera de borda de 2 y 4 tiempos	Por determinar	Cuatro talleres para Balao, Seis de Julio, Nuevo Porvenir e Isla Mondragón	Capacitar a los concesionarios en el mantenimiento de sus motores por ser indispensable en su faena de pesca	Costas y Bosques - SECAP	Juan Carlos Santos	
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase –Ríos de Aguas Vivas	Por determinar	Guayaquil	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/ Costas y Bosques	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación	Por	Guayaquil	Difusión de los resultados	INP/ Costas	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar

6ta fase – Puerto Santo	determinar		presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	y Bosques		
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – 26 de Febrero	Por determinar	Churute	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/ Costas y Bosques	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – Soledad Grande	Por determinar	Churute	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/ Costas y Bosques	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – ASORCMAF	Por determinar	Guayaquil	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/ Costas y Bosques	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – 24 de Marzo	Por determinar	Guayaquil	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/ Costas y Bosques	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – 5 de Septiembre	Por determinar	Durán	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/ Costas y Bosques	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – Conchal	Por determinar	Mondragón	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/ Costas y Bosques	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – Puerto de la Cruz	Por determinar	Mondragón	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/ Costas y Bosques	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – 21 de Septiembre	Por determinar	Mondragón	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/ Costas y Bosques	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar

Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – 11 de Enero	Por determinar	Santa Rosa	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/ Costas y Bosques	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar
Taller de retroalimentación 6ta fase – 15 de Enero	Por determinar	Hualtaco	Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 6ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil	INP/ Costas y Bosques	Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño	Por determinar